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Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1903.

VOL. XLIX.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein ; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.



ILMINSTER CHURCH, FROM THE N.E.

From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archaeological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

VOL. XLIX.



Taunton:

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET

MDCCCCIV.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE

PRINTERS

1400947

P R E F A C E .

THE thanks of the Society are due to Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., Mr. F. Bligh Bond, and Mr. E. A. Fry, for their kind presents of illustrations: also to Dr. F. J. Allen, Mr. H. St. George Gray and Mr. J. Reginald H. Weaver for their excellent photographs; and to Mr. E. Sprankling for his ink-drawings of the Castle Neroche relics and the Chewton Mendip Chalice and Cup—the Maps in the Volume being the work of Mr. Gray.

Owing to the generosity of our friends, this volume is more fully illustrated than some of those of late years.

My personal thanks are due to Mr. Gray for his valuable help in correcting the proof-sheets.

F. W. W.

December, 1903.

Received \$220.00 (54906)
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1903.

THE fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Chard on Tuesday, July 28th.

The proceedings commenced with the annual meeting, held in the Assembly Room of the George Hotel, at which there was a large attendance.

The retiring President, the Dean of Wells (the Very Rev. T. W. JEX-BLAKE, D.D., F.S.A.) took the chair at the commencement, and being greeted with hearty applause, he said the dying President noticed that they hailed very heartily his expiring efforts. However, he saluted them with pleasure because it was his duty, as the retiring President, to restore to them a new President. He expected every one who was present would agree with him that they were exceedingly fortunate in securing such a good President as Mr. Francis James Fry. Mr. Fry's family had already established a high reputation for all kinds of benevolence and beneficence, and for acts of kindness and indulgence. That reputation was fully maintained by Mr. Fry, who was, in addition, a man of scientific

acquirements, and a close friend of archæology, and when his beautiful house was shewn them they would see that he looked after and cultivated art in the highest degree of perfection. He had much pleasure in asking Mr. Fry to take the chair which he now vacated.

Mr. FRY, in accepting the Presidency, thanked the members for the honour they conferred on him, and called on Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., to read

The Annual Report,

which was as follows :—

“Your Committee present their fifty-fifth annual report. Since their last report forty-seven new names have been added to the list of members. The loss by deaths and resignations has been thirty-three. Altogether the net gain has been fourteen. The total membership of the Society at date is 616.

“The balance of your Society’s general account at the end of 1901 (your accounts being made up in each year to December 31st) was £113 1s. 7d. against the Society. At the close of 1902 there was a balance of £192 4s. 2d. against the Society. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions, taken into account. The total cost of Volume XLVIII (for 1902), including printing, illustrations, and delivery, has been £105 5s. 3d. The thanks of the Society are due to Col. Sanford and Dr. Walter for illustrations.

“Since your last meeting your Museum has been enriched by a large collection of examples of rocks, minerals, fossils and natural history specimens, including several of great rarity, presented by Mr. C. Dillworth Fox, of Waikari, New Zealand. The chief localities represented are Alsace and the neighbouring parts of France ; other examples are from Somerset and New Zealand. It is the wish of the donor that the specimens,

numbering *about* 800, be marked ‘Dillworth Fox Collection.’

“Consequent on the rearrangement of your collections a substantial amount of work has been found to be necessary in the provision of additional cases and repairs, painting, etc. It has further appeared essential to provide for the warming, not so much with a view to comfort as for the preservation of your collections and books, of the Keep and other portions of the building not included with the Great Hall in the original scheme. This portion of the work it is intended to carry out in the ensuing autumn. The estimated cost of this, added to the adverse balance of last year, £238 9s. 11d., and the miscellaneous repairs before referred to, will probably leave a total balance of some £340 against the Society on the Castle Restoration Account.

“In their last report your Committee expressed the hope that the subscription list might shortly increase to such an extent that no arrangement approaching permanency would have to be made with respect to this debt. At present the necessary advances continue to be made by your bankers under the authority granted by your Society. In view, however, of an application for special subscriptions which will be made to your members next year, your Committee would be glad to receive promises, or cheques if preferred, with which to start the list.

“In connection with this year’s annual meeting, your Society has, through the kindness of one of your vice-presidents, Viscount Portman, conducted excavations, extending over a period of two weeks, at Castle Neroche, with a view of ascertaining the date of its construction. Your Society’s Curator, Mr. H. St. George Gray, has been in charge of the work.

“In addition to the gifts before mentioned, the Committee have to report the following:—From the Society of Antiquaries, vols. lvi, lvii and lviii (pt. 1) of ‘Archæologia,’ and they have intimated their intention of presenting future volumes as issued. Your Committee would be glad to obtain by pur-

chase, or preferably by gift, vols. ii to xii inclusive, vol. xvi, pt. 2, vol. xlviii, and vol. lii, pt. 2, to complete the set. From Rev. F. W. Weaver, the Index Library (Brit. Rec. Soc.) from 1890 to present date (the Canterbury Wills only excluded). Some fine work in Cornish marbles, from Mr. F. T. J. Haynes. A collection of palæolithic implements, chiefly from the Eastern Counties, from Dr. Frank Corner. A set of platinotype photographs of Somerset buildings, from Mr. John B. Clark. Amongst other donors should be mentioned—to the *Museum*: Messrs. Walter Raymond, H. W. Seton-Karr, H. H. Bagnall, Wm. Kelway, C. H. Spencer Perceval, F. T. Elworthy, W. de C. Prideaux, C. Tite, H. Franklin, and W. H. Fisher; to the *Library*: Messrs. D'Arcy Todd, J. B. Marwood, C. H. Samson, Wm. Poole, and Rev. E. H. Bates.

“The number of visitors to your Museum during 1902 was 7,444, an increase of forty-seven per cent. on the previous year. This enormous increase was not only due to the many improvements that have taken place, but from the fact of its being Coronation year, and owing to the addition of the ‘Walter Collection.’

“The Curator’s description of the Walter Collection, printed in Vol. XLVIII of the *Proceedings*, has been reprinted to serve as a guide book to this department.

“A proposal has been made by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society for the completion of the excavation of the Glastonbury Lake Village, under the joint care of Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, and under the joint auspices of the two Societies, with the assistance of the British Association, for which application will be made by Prof. Boyd Dawkins. Your Committee have accepted the proposal on behalf of your Society.

“Since your meeting in July, 1902, there have been an unusual number of losses, by death, of old and well-known members. In addition to those of Mr. Wm. Ayshford Sanford, the Rev. Wadham Pigott Williams, and Dr. R. C. A. Prior,

of whom obituary notices appeared in your last volume, we regret to record those of: The Rev. Preb. John Earle, M.A., LL.D., Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, an Hon. and Corresponding Member, who died 31st January, 1903, in his eightieth year. Many years ago, when his health permitted, he was a frequent visitor at our annual meetings and excursions, where his great knowledge of philology was much appreciated.

“Mr. Wm. Talbot Aveline, a member since 1884. He was for many years actively engaged on the Geological Survey of England, and his name will constantly be found in the records of the Survey as engaged on important and responsible work.

“Mr. William Adlam, F.S.A., who joined as early as 1856. He entertained the Society at Chew Magna on the occasion of their visit in 1867. Mr. Wm. Dunn, Clerk of the Peace for the County, rendered us great assistance on the occasion of the Society's visit to Frome in 1893. Mr. J. B. Marwood, a member since 1862, who, notwithstanding his removal to London and great age, retained to the last his interest in the Society. Capt. N. J. Newnham and Mr. P. D. Prankerd, both members of thirty years' standing. Mr. Wm. Sparks, a member since 1866. He acted as chairman of our local committee on the occasion of our visit to Crewkerne in 1891. Mr. Vincent Stuckey, who joined the Society on the occasion of its visit to Langport in 1861, and continued a member until his decease. Mr. R. Moss King, a member since 1888, died on July 7th, aged seventy-one.

“The Rev. A. H. A. Smith, Vicar of Lyng, a member of your Committee, died as recently as last Friday, after a very short illness. He was a very frequent attendant at our meetings, and his universal courtesy and great good sense were highly appreciated. His loss will be much felt.”

The DEAN OF WELLS, in moving the adoption of the report, said he would like to say one word about the work which was being undertaken by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society,

and in which Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., had suggested that their own Society should co-operate. It had been suggested to him that these operations should be continued as soon as possible, and in a thoroughly scientific way. It was thought most desirable that their Curator, Mr. H. St. George Gray, should take part in the work. He had brought the matter before the Glastonbury Society only a few days previously, and it was considered that Mr. Arthur Bulleid, who had taken such a great amount of interest in the matter, and who was the original discoverer of the Lake Village, although not now living in Glastonbury, should still be closely connected with the work. Mr. Bulleid had, practically speaking, been on the spot all through the summers of 1892 and 1893, from early in the morning until late at night, and through his fingers had passed an immense quantity of that soft brown peat, from which he had singled out some hundreds of different kinds of things—oats, wheat, barley, pottery, and all kinds of implements and utensils. It was thought that the Societies should work together in these operations, and secure the help of the British Association. He hoped that this work would be carried out in a manner satisfactory to them, and with great results for archæology generally. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. E. SLOPER said it was a very great pleasure for him to be there, and to be asked to second the adoption of the report, because when they looked back over the past thirty or forty years, during which time he had been connected with the Society, the progress which it had made shewed how hard they had worked to get it into the position which it now occupied. He could remember when some two or three of them commenced the building up of the Society, in a small way, by having a literary institution. Then the Society, with the assistance of the late Mr. Sanford, Col. Pinney, and others, set about purchasing the Castle. The Castle was one of very great historic interest, being one of the castles built by Henry of Blois,

Bishop of Winchester in the year 1137. There was not another castle remaining like it, so far as the keep was concerned, that was built in the XII Century by the Bishop. They had got rid of the greater part of the debt in connection with the Great Hall, and he had, several years ago, acquired, in the interests of the Society, the piece of land close by the Hall, which was destined to be one of the markets of the town ; and he hoped that would form a nucleus of further additional buildings in connection with their great institution. Then each year they got out a most valuable volume. These seemed to be getting scarcer each year, and he thought they ought to pride themselves as a Society upon those very valuable volumes which they possessed. Nor must they forget those men who had passed away to their rest, having added their share in many respects to those volumes, and whose communications were of great archæological and scientific importance. He was pleased that they still had such good workers in their midst. He wished the historian of Chard was present that day to help them in their endeavours to push on the work of the Society. He trusted that the success which had been given to them would be recognised by the members, and that it would be an impetus leading to still better work in the future ; also the means of adding many more names to their list of members.

The adoption of the report was then put to the meeting and carried.

Finances.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A., in the absence of Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, the Hon. Treasurer of the Society, presented the annual balance sheet.

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1902.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
1902.		£	s. d.	1901, Dec. 31st.		£	s. d.
By Rent of Premises	... ..	59	0 6	To Balance of former Account	246	15	11
" Subscriptions towards Repairs Fund, including £3 3s. 0d. from the Dean of Wells	... ..	3	5 6	" Repairs to Castle	...	10	6 0
" Sale of Benches	... ..	3	10 0	" Repairs to Castle House, etc.	27	1	5
" Old Cases and Fittings sold by Auction	... ..	0	7 1	" Rates and Taxes	...	4	5 11
Balance	... ..	238	9 11	" Insurance	...	3	16 6
		£304	13 0	" Miscellaneous Expenses	...	0	6 6
				" Interest on Overdrawn Account	...	12	0 9
						£304	13 0
				To Balance brought down	...	£238	9 11

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

Jan., 1903. Audited and found correct.

ALEX. HAMMETT,
HOWARD MAYNARD, } Hon. Auditors.

Mr. T. S. BUSH moved that the accounts be received and adopted, remarking that they were about as satisfactory as usual. They had borrowed money to a certain extent, but possessed a valuable asset in the Castle and its contents.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. WORTHINGTON. He said he did not look upon this proposition merely as a formal matter. As a member of the Committee, he looked upon it from a somewhat different point of view. The Committee were becoming constantly aware of the fact that they wanted more money, and they felt that they had to deny the Society a great many articles and books, which were badly wanted, for the reason that they had not the wherewithal to purchase them. He hoped the coming year would bring in a large number of ladies and gentlemen as supporters and members of the Society. He would like to add a sentence or two about what Mr. Sloper had referred to, viz., the loss, by death, of several of their old members, and he would refer particularly to a gentleman whose death had only recently been such a shock to many of them. He alluded to their old friend, the Rev. A. H. A. Smith, of Lyng, who gave a great deal of his time to the Society, and whom they held in high esteem. Mr.

Smith had delivered to them a most eloquent speech in connection with the restoration of the Church at Lyng, as a memorial to King Alfred. His courtesy and hospitality was open to all.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. TITE moved the election of forty-seven new members.

The Rev. Preb. C. GRANT, R.D., in seconding, said the actual addition to the membership, after reckoning the losses they had sustained in various ways, and especially by death, was only about twelve, and this showed the importance of their taking upon themselves the duty of trying all they could to get additional members during the next year, so that when the annual meeting came round again they might see a more tangible increase in their numbers. He expected there was great scope for them all, in their various neighbourhoods, to do more than they did now, in getting others to join this excellent Society, which was doing such good work in the County.

The resolution was carried.

Election of Officers.

The Rev. T. W. WHALE, in proposing the re-election of the officers, with the addition of the names of the Dean of Wells to the list of Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. Franklin to the Committee, and the Revs. Preb. C. Grant and W. H. P. Greswell as Local Secretaries for Glastonbury and the North Quantocks respectively, said a great deal had been spoken about the rise of the Society from a small beginning to its present most important dimensions. As an ardent archæologist, he took a great interest in the Library of the Society, and he

was always pleased to be able to get access to the books. He had very largely used them, and derived benefit from them. The good management of such a Society was, of course, due to the officers from time to time, but he thought very few of the members had any idea of the amount of work the officers had to accomplish in order to make the Society acceptable to its subscribers. They tendered hearty thanks, therefore, to the officers, with the full assurance that they would do the work equally well in the future, and generally to endeavour to make their Society still more prosperous.

The REV. JAMES STREET said, as a comparatively young member of the Society, he had pleasure in seconding the motion. He had been told that this was an unusually large gathering, and that spoke well for the attractions of Chard and Ilminster; it was doubtless due also to the energy and enthusiasm that had been put into the proceedings by the Society's officers. The Society was an advantage to its members in many ways. If any of them were trying, like himself, to get out a history of their own neighbourhood, they would get an immense amount of help from the officers, and he was extremely grateful to them personally, and especially to his good friend and neighbour, Mr. Bates.

The PRESIDENT said he heartily agreed with the remark that every member of the Society must feel indebted to the officers for the valuable services which they had rendered, not only to the Society, but to the general study of archæology in the kingdom at large.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

The REV. F. W. WEAVER announced that the Rev. H. A. Cartwright, the Local Honorary Secretary, was unable to be present that day on account of indisposition, but he hoped he would be able to meet the members on the morrow, when they would visit Mr. Cartwright's very interesting Church at Whitestaunton.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES was called upon to give a statement in connection with the Somerset Record Society, of which he is the Honorary Secretary. He said he made his statement in a different frame of mind to what he usually did, because last year was the first time he was able to issue the volumes at the right time of the year; therefore he could meet all the subscribers that day with a clear conscience. The volume for the present year was also going forward well. For 1902—Volume XVII—carried on the calendar of *Pedes Finium* from 1347 to the end of the reign of Richard II in 1399. Volume XVIII contained Hopton's Narrative of his campaign in the West of England, 1642—1644, and other papers relating to the conflict, with a map and plan of Lansdown fight. In 1903 the subscribers would receive a second volume of Somerset Wills, preserved at Somerset House, for the period 1501—1530, with a supplement of many early wills, contained in the Archbishopal Registers at Lambeth, edited by the Rev. F. W. Weaver. The publication for 1904 had not yet been finally settled. The recent issue of the Report of the Local Records Committee¹ shewed that the work, begun some sixty years ago on the Public Records stored in London, now required to be extended to similar collections scattered all over the kingdom, and in too many instances neither properly cared for, nor available for research. The Somerset County Records were gathered together in an underground chamber at the Shire Hall, Taunton, and were sorely in need of cleaning and arranging. The County Council had recently appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Council of the Record Society as to the best means for preventing further decay, sorting and arranging the documents, and for making known

(1). Report, Cd. 1335, price 6d.; Appendices, Cd. 1333, price 2s. 4d., issued in 1902.

the contents of the more interesting classes. The oldest documents were the rolls of deeds enrolled at the Quarter Sessions according to the Statute ; these went back to the reign of Henry VIII. The Quarter Sessions Records began early in the reign of James I, with a few of the XVI Century. They embraced all classes of business brought before the Sessions, sitting in a civil as well as a criminal capacity, including the original papers of petitions, complaints, presentments, etc., on which the formal proceedings were based. A calendar of such would be of the highest interest in studying the history of the county during the eventful XVII Century.

The Presidential Address.

THE PRESIDENT then delivered his address. He said :

Allow me, first of all, to thank you for the honour which you have done me in electing me as your President at this Meeting, and to give you all most cordial welcome. I realise that I am in the chair because I happen to be residing in the neighbourhood, for I have no claim as an archæologist, nor do I know much about the objects of antiquarian interest around me. Although I am not a working bee, I enjoy, as you do, the honey which the archæologists gather for our delight, and I trust that many of our members, by the Papers which they will read, will make up for my deficiency.

Our President last year, the Dean of Wells, referred, in his very interesting address, to the excavations in the Forum of Rome. A few months ago I paid a visit to that most interesting of all cities, both to the historian and to the archæologist. The excavators are still at work, and even since I left Rome, prehistoric tombs have been found by Commandatore Boni beneath the pavement in the Forum, containing skeletons of children and adults, with votive offerings at their feet. In one tomb, supposed to date back to 1200 B.C., probably that

of a young girl, tiny silver rings, an iron bracelet, and fragments of copper were found. A number of subterranean passages, supposed to have been constructed in connection with the public games in the Forum, have also been discovered. We had the pleasure of listening, in Rome, to two lectures by Professor Lanciani, one on the Palatine, and one at the Baths of Caracalla. In one of them he told us that before long there would be abundant evidence to prove the traditional history of Rome for at least 800 years B.C.—to the time of Romulus, thus confuting the views of some modern historians, who have maintained that there was little reliable history before the date of the Punic Wars.

Here let us congratulate ourselves that the cult of the archaeologist is not a new one. We have an illustrious predecessor in the Emperor Augustus, who, as Professor Lanciani told us, was accustomed to superintend excavations in the Campagna, and to collect the spoils to enrich his museum in the Imperial Palace.

But Rome, after all, carries us back a comparatively short distance in the history of the human race. Of Egypt we may say that “the footprints of an elder race are there.” Her records, as we all know, prove a high degree of civilization 2,000 years or more before the patriarchs went down into Egypt to buy corn. Assyria is now telling us the story, not indeed of her birth, but of her mature age, some five millenniums ago. The code of laws of Chamurabi, Amraphel of the Book of Genesis, in cuneiform characters on stone has been deciphered and translated into English and other languages. We have also the Babylonian record of the deluge, and bas-reliefs in stone of many kings of that distant period, including Chamurabi himself. Assyria had her Domesday books, if we may so call the imperishable record of her bricks, with details as minute as in our own Domesday. One of these, the oldest known survey of Charran (Mesopotamia), has recently been translated into English by our eminent Assyriologist, the

Rev. C. W. Johns, of Cambridge. The survey is also a census, containing minute details with regard to families, properties, holdings, arable land, vineyards, number of vines, orchards, crops cultivated, population, town dwellers, serfs, sheep, cattle, goats, horses, camels, etc., and also the names of the many divinities worshipped.

But we are not assembled on the plains of Bab-el or at Shushan the Palace, nor on the banks of the Nile, nor at Mykenæ, Knossos, Rome or Pompeii, but in the old town of Chard, in the county of Somerset,

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mitylenen
Aut Epheson bimarisve Corinthi

* * * * *

Sunt quibus unum opus est intacta Palladis urbem
Carminē perpetuo celebrare.

Our *unum opus*, our genial task, which I hope will afford much pleasure and interest, is to explore this neighbourhood, visit the beautiful churches, whose walls, to quote from an eloquent passage of Ruskin, have been "washed with the lava tide of humanity," pausing perhaps for a moment in the silent graveyards, where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," and to learn from our expert archæologists the record of the past, illustrated as it is on stone or by documents.

Somerset can boast of no clay tablets or cylinders, no baked bricks with their imperishable record. We have no portraiture in stone of the old Somersetæ warriors, no beautiful terracotta bas-reliefs such as those found at Susa, representing in blue, brown and yellow, as vivid as if they had come from the pottery but yesterday, Persian kings, priests and soldiers.

Tempus edax, homo edacior, but we have to be grateful that many invaluable documents, including the Saxon Chronicle, and our Domesday Book, have escaped the ravages of time, and the destroying hand of man, and that there are many old manuscripts in existence which have still to be brought to light by antiquaries of the future.

Domesday, the great inquest of 1085, undertaken for fiscal purposes by William of Normandy, was executed with wonderful rapidity within two years.

Will the great inquest of this year of grace 1903, instigated by Mr. Chamberlain, be as thorough and as satisfactory to its originator?

A few extracts relating to places in this neighbourhood, taken from the Survey of the South Western Counties, now in Exeter Cathedral Library, and from the great Exchequer Domesday in the Record Office, may be of interest.

Chard, Cerdre, was in the Episcopal Fief of Giso, Episcopus Wellensis (who held the land in the time of King Edward).

There were eight hides and one mill, yielding thirty pence and twenty-four capri (goats).

Winesham, Winsham, contains ten hides and two mills, yielding twenty shillings, one swineherd, paying twelve pigs.

Whitestanton, Stantuna, had to pay a rent of four blomæ ferri.

Cricket Malherbe was so called as being held by the family of De Malherbe, the lineal heirs of Drogo, the Domesday tenant.

With regard to Cricket—Cruca—the entry in the Exeter Domesday is as follows:—

“This Manor paid in dues to the Royal Manor of South Petherton, six sheep with their lambs, and each freeman paid one bloom of iron in the time of King Edward, but after Turstin received the land from the Count (of Mortain) these dues were not paid to the King’s Manor.”

From the Exchequer Domesday Book we learn that “the Count of Mortain holds of the King Cruche and Turstin holds of him, and Syrewald held it in the time of King Edward. There is land for five ploughs, of this land there are in the demesne four Hides and three Carucates and two Serfs, and six Villeins, and five Borders (cottagers) with three ploughs.

“There is a Mill yields 12 shillings and 1½ acres of meadow.

There is Wood, 7 Quarantines long, and 2 Quarantines broad, it was worth 4 pounds, but now 100 shillings."

The Count Robert of Mortain, brother of the Conqueror, held nearly all Cornwall, and land in nineteen counties. On one of his manors he erected the Castle of Montacute.

The term bloom is still used in iron-works to denote a mass of iron from the puddling furnace, which has been roughly forged into a ball-like form. It would be interesting to know whence the *blomæ ferri* were procured, and what has become of the goats that used to caper on the Somerset hills.

Amongst the most interesting historical associations with this part of Somerset are those connected with Charles I and "King" Monmouth, and with Charles II, some of the villages on the Dorsetshire side of the Axe treasuring the memory of the flight of the King. Charles I was twice in Chard, on July 24th, 1644, when he lodged at the house of Mr. Bancroft, a London merchant, and again on September 23rd, with ten thousand horse and seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 20th of the month the King dined at Lord Pawlett's, at Hinton St. George. Chard had bitterly to rue the day when, in 1685, Monmouth marched through Chard, for did not Jefferies hang some twelve or more of his citizens after the Bloody Assize? In connection with Monmouth I may quote an interesting entry in 1685, in the Registers of the Church at Membury, on the Devonshire side of the border, which we are intending to visit to-day: "John Lyd and Anne Diskett (?) were maryed by Vicar Crabb the 11th June, the very day the traytor Monmouth and his rebells landed at lyme regis the weddings were then out, and the priest would wear no surplice a great irregularity, if not the Infallible signe of a phanaticke, similis? simili gaudet."¹

Such simple records as those in a parish register are full of

(1). The Membury Church Registers, part i, 1637 to 1686, have been transcribed by Mr. Robert Cornish, and published by Mr. E. Snell, Axminster.

interest. How vividly do they recall the scenes at the font : the naming of the little stranger ; the youth and maiden pledging their troth before the altar ; and the last scene of all, when player after player makes his exit from life's stage.

The chief aim of our Society is to illustrate the history of the past, but it also calls our attention to the lessons which Nature, in her various forms of beauty and life, so prodigally provides for our enjoyment.

Unlike Paracelsus, in his pride, who

“Saw no use in the past, only a scene
Of degradation, ugliness and tears,
The record of disgraces best forgotten,
A sullen page in human chronicle
Fit to erase,”

we, of “after days,” will not

“reject the past,
Big with deep warnings of the proper tenure
By which we have the earth : for us the present
Shall have distinct and trembling beauty, seen
Beside that past's own shade, when in relief
Its brightness shall stand out.”

We are, all of us, I am sure, deeply interested in the history of the lives, the arts, the religion and culture of those who, on this planet of ours, in the distant past played their little parts in the great drama of humanity, and I hope I shall be excused for not having confined my remarks within the limits of the county.

The DEAN OF WELLS proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fry for his interesting address, remarking that the President had taken them to Egypt and Assyria, the ancient cradles of civilization, and to comparatively modern Rome and Italy. He would only say that during his twelve years' knowledge of the Society, he had never found elsewhere, not even in Bristol, such a large and attentive audience as was now present. It was pleasant to know that the people of Chard and Cricket St. Thomas had such good neighbours as Mr. and Mrs. Fry.

The Mayor of Chard (Ald. S. H. DENING) seconded the

vote, and said that locally they were proud to have given the Society such a good President, and the Society was to be congratulated on securing Mr. Fry's services.

The motion having been carried very cordially, Mr. FRY acknowledged the compliment paid him.

This concluded the business meeting.

Reception and Luncheon by the Chard Corporation.

The members afterwards were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor and Corporation of Chard. This gathering was intended as a formal reception of the Society on its visit to Chard, and the function was well carried out in every particular. The Corn Exchange was nicely decorated for the occasion. Most of the members of the Corporation were present, also the members of the local reception committee, and a large number of ladies. The company numbered in all about 150.

In proposing the "health of the Mayor and Corporation of Chard," the PRESIDENT, on behalf of the Society, cordially thanked them for their kind reception and generous hospitality. He was quite sure that the Society would have most pleasant recollections of their visit to Chard.

THE MAYOR, in responding, said the people of Chard thanked the Society for the honour which they had done them in selecting their town for their annual meeting, and he hoped it would be the means of forwarding the claims of the Society.

Parish Church of St. Mary.

After luncheon, the Society, under the guidance of Mr. Francis Harris Mitchell, paid a visit to the Parish Church of St. Mary, Chard. The Church was seen at great disadvantage, as it was in the hands of the masons, who were engaged in replastering the walls, and carrying out some much-needed repairs.

Mr. MITCHELL pointed out what he considered to be the main features of the building. He said he believed there was only one stone left belonging to the original Norman Church. The present building was erected about the year 1400. The Church was restored in 1882, and it was properly restored, none of its old features being destroyed, but, on the contrary, some interesting discoveries were made, and these were still evident. On the south side of the chancel they came upon an archway which probably formed an entrance into the chantry dedicated to St. Katherine. The ceiling of the north transept was a fair specimen of carved oak. The main roof of the Church was raised, at the restoration, to its original pitch. The squints were discovered in 1882, and they could now see the passage to the rood-loft which went right across the Church. Another good work done at the restoration was the opening up of the north and south porches, one of which was formerly used as a vestry, and the font stood in the other. Two additional bells were given at that time by the late Mr. George Trenchard Canning. Mr. Mitchell drew particular attention to the interesting Brewer monument which had just been removed from an obscure position near the organ to the north transept. This monument was to the memory of "William Brewer, of Chard, phisitian, and Deanes, his wife, who, living forty years in happy wedlock, in full age departed this life ; shee dying 8th November, 1614, and hee 24th July, 1618, having issue only six sons and five daughters, all men and women growne, and all comforts to them." The monument was of marble and porphyry, ornamented with angels and other figures, with Corinthian columns on each side supporting a cornice, beneath which, in arched recesses, were effigies of the deceased persons kneeling at a desk, one of the parents on each side, facing each other, and their children, size after size, kneeling in pairs behind them, the males behind their father, and the females behind their mother, all in the quaint costume of the period.

Chard Grammar School

was next reached, Mr. MITCHELL pointing out that the route thereto, through the Old Town, was the oldest part of the Borough, which originated with the grant of 52 acres of land by Bishop Jocelyn in 1206. The Headmaster of the School (the Rev. E. C. Lucette) was unfortunately absent, and the Society were only able to inspect the exterior of the building and that part of it now in use as a schoolroom. It was remarked that there was the date "1583" on the rain-water pipe in the front of the house. The present school was founded in 1671, when "William Symes, of Poundsford, Somerset, Esquire, for certain considerations, conveyed" the burgage, messuage, and tenement now known as the school-house, etc., to twelve trustees to be converted into a Grammar School, and a residence for its master.

Manor Court House.

A move was then made to the interesting building at the rear of the Manor House, both being in the occupation of Mr. Norrington, ironmonger, who uses the hall as a warehouse. Mr. MITCHELL said the room was described by Mr. Green, on the last visit of the Society to Chard, as the Court House of the Manor, in which the lord or his steward sat to receive the customs of the Manor, and where disputes were settled and justice dealt to all. The date was probably about 1580. The ceiling and plastering of the walls was very remarkable. On the left on entering was a representation in plaster of the "Judgment of Solomon;" next was "Justice" with a sword; whilst in the centre was another medallion, representing the three men in the fiery furnace; then there was another female figure reading a book, perhaps the Book of the Law; and then a medallion, representing Daniel in the lions' den. The ceiling was marked out in panels, whose squares or voids were

filled in, in high relief, with curious ornamental figures, such as a hare with the wings and body of a bird ; or the beak and wings of a bird on the body of a rabbit ; and others were necks of geese, or one neck with three heads, with a leafy branch trailing from mouth to mouth. The other half was different, having fruit, flowers and stars, instead of animals. Over the mantel-piece was a phoenix, the badge of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. SLOPER said that at Taunton there was a room with a very similar ceiling, of probably the same date. The idea was that it was the work of strolling Italians, and the date was given as 1622.

Mr. BUCKLE said he should think this building was erected at one date.

Membury Church.

A drive of about six miles, through a beautiful country, brought the members to Membury, a small village just over the borders of Somerset and in Devon, and close to the ancient earthworks known as Membury Castle.

An exceedingly interesting statement in regard to the Church was given by the Rev. F. E. W. LANGDON, from whom the visitors received a cordial welcome. He said he was speaking as the deputy of the Vicar of Axminster, Membury being a dependency under Axminster, and had been such from a period anterior to the Conquest, and he thought it was an interesting fact that the connection between the two parishes had remained so long unbroken. It was twenty-two years ago that the Society came to Membury, and at that time some of the interesting features of the Church had not been brought to light, or, for want of an interpreter, were not mentioned. Up to that time—twenty-two years ago—the historians of Devon had all stated that the Church of Membury was built in the XIII Century. They judged from the Early

English chancel. But, at the restoration in 1893, a Norman pillar was brought to light at the west end by the tower, conclusively proving the existence of a Church in Norman times. The pillar was somewhat peculiar, being very short, and he would be glad to have the opinions of experts upon it. In the chancel, Mr. Langdon called attention to the Early English east window with its three lights. There was a window of the same date on the north side, a piscina on the south, and a later window of the Decorated type also on the south. At the restoration in 1893, it was discovered that the old oak roof of the nave was so dilapidated as to be unfit for restoration, and it was replaced by the new roof they saw before them. Some of the old oak was preserved in the parish, and portions of it had been made into alms-boxes and two or three other things. The nave of the Church was somewhat of a puzzle, the tower being entirely out of proportion to it. His own theory was that the Norman Church having been pulled down, an Early English Church was built, the nave of which was succeeded by a Decorated one. In the XIV Century it was decided to pull the whole Church down, and to erect in its stead a Perpendicular building. They began with the tower, and then, for some reason or other, were compelled to stop without carrying out their intentions. Hence the want of proportion before mentioned. The tower itself was a fine one, of which the village was justly proud. During the last five years, a large sum of money had been spent in its restoration, every old feature, so far as was possible, being kept, notably, the very interesting gurgoyles and the parapets of Ham-stone. In the tower there were two bells of the XV Century, cast probably by Robert Norton, of Exeter. One bore the inscription:—"Protege virgo pia quos convoco sancta Maria," and another "Est mihi collatum I.H.S. nomen amatum." He would venture to translate the first:

"Holy Mary, Saintly Virgin, take beneath thy care,
Those who at my summons come to this House of Prayer."

And :

“ On me was conferred that title of fame,
I.H.S., best beloved name.”

As to the other three bells, the tenor bore the date 1638, with the inscription :

“ Hark when I call, prepare your hearts and come
To the Kingdom of God, and of His Son.”

The fourth bell was cast in 1781, by Pike, of Bridgwater, and the treble in 1727. The north aisle—properly called St. Catherine’s aisle—next claimed their attention. They would see in the Perpendicular window a small piece of the ancient stained glass which had escaped the ravages of time and the Puritans. The recumbent figure was supposed to be—though he did not know upon what authority—a facsimile of that in the Church at Axminster to the memory of Alice, the daughter of Lord Briwere, wife of Reginald de Mohun, Lady of the Manor of Axminster, who died about 1257. If that was so, no doubt her effigy had been placed in the Church of Membury on account of her having a great deal to do with the building of the Early English Church. He threw out the suggestion that the figure might be that of the foundress of the Chapel of St. Catherine. He would like to draw attention to the steps discovered at the restoration in 1893, leading to the rood screen, all traces of which had perished. Across the north aisle there ran originally an oak beam, which was taken down at the restoration and sold to a joiner in the parish, in whose yard he had discovered it when he came to Membury, and after having certain things made out of it for the Church, *e.g.*, the base upon which the font ewer was standing, had the remainder put at the bottom of the tower. He did not know whether the moulding would provide any indication of its date. On one of the steps leading up to the rood screen were seven tiles of an early date found when the Church was restored. Turning to the south aisle, he remarked upon the fine oak roof, and, at its eastern end, the aisle, properly called “The

Chapel of our Lady," which had no doubt been apportioned to the family of Fry, who had in it their private pew in post-reformation times. The south aisle was a Late Perpendicular building, and the date of its erection was probably marked by the head over the south door, which bore an unmistakable likeness to Henry VIII. The monuments in the Yarty aisle were those of the Fry family, who lived at Yarty. They had acquired the property in the reign of Henry IV, by marriage with the heiress of the Yarty's, who possessed it to the end of the first quarter of the XVIII Century, when the heiress married Lord King, and so carried the property into that family, now represented by the Earl of Lovelace. The bust of Frances Fry, the younger sister of Lady King, was worthy of remark. The font was of the Perpendicular type, ornamented with the Tudor rose, and, he should imagine, of the same date as the south aisle. It might be interesting to know that the churchyard or cemetery—to use a mediæval and more appropriate title—was consecrated on the 22nd July, 1316, by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and an account of the proceedings was still existent, a translation of the same being now posted up in the porch. It was curious and amusing to notice the care with which the Bishop asserted that he had no intention to interfere with any of the rights to the tithes and offerings possessed by the Vicar of Axminster. Amongst the names of the principal parishioners recorded on that occasion as having met the Bishop was Simon de Yarty, an ancestor of the Fry's on the maternal side. In the old days Membury was well provided with Chapels-of-ease. There was one on the north side of the parish, its site being marked by a field called Church Yard; another on the eastern side at Chapel Croft, where a chapel had been licensed for divine service in the XIV Century by Bishop Grandisson; and another at Court Farm, considerable remains of which still existed. He had had the old window photographed, it being a fine one of the Decorated period. He would like some expert to tell him the date

of the chalice, with its cover, used as a paten. Then there were the old registers, a copy of the first fifty years being contained in a volume (1637-1687) which would repay perusal; the volume had been copied by Mr. Cornish, of Axminster. In it were several quaint entries. One, in 1648, recorded the marriage of Charles Napier, of Puncknoll, in the County of Dorset, to Priscilla Hornando, of the parish of Loockout, in the County of Utopia, with the words "month Zif" written in the margin. Another entry recorded that John Diskitt and Ann Lyd had been married in the Church on the day the traitor Monmouth landed at Lyme, and it was added that the officiating priest—Vicar Crabb, of Axminster—would wear no surplice, "a great irregularity, if not the infallible signe of a phanaticke. *Similis, simili gaudet.*" He had also upon the table a copy of a book in the possession of a member of the Society of Friends at Bridport, containing entries, during the XVII and XVIII Centuries, of the births, marriages and deaths in the Society of Friends at Membury. Other entries of their burials were found in the Church register, which seemed curious. He was sorry to say that the old meeting house had been converted into a cottage and blacksmith's forge, but the old burial ground still remained. Among the monuments was that of Sir Shilston Calmady, who was killed during a skirmish between the detachment which he commanded of the Parliamentary troops and the Royalists, during the civil wars in 1645. As regarded the Church as a whole, he thought the villagers might be proud of the fact that in the ten years between 1893 and 1903, a sum of something like £2,500 had been spent on its restoration, which showed that the same zeal and enthusiasm which animated their forefathers in the erection of the present noble building, still dwelt in their descendants.

Col. BRAMBLE pointed out that near the western end of the south arcade there had been recently exposed to view, on opening the north face of the wall, a portion of a Norman shaft with base and a fluted cushion capital. These were,

apparently, the only existing remains of Norman work, and they were evidently *in situ*. Some difficulty had been expressed in accounting for them in this position, and he ventured to offer the following suggestions :

The shaft was, he believed, that of a respond only. The only place it could have occupied in a small Church would have been on the south side of a chancel arch. How could it now be found near the west end of the Church ? His suggestion was, that the whole of the nave of the original Norman Church stood west of the existing nave, almost upon the site of the XV Century tower. When in XIII Century times it was determined to rebuild the Church the chancel was pulled down, probably leaving the nave standing. A new nave and chancel were then erected entirely east of the Norman nave. In doing this the south respond, and probably a portion of the south wall (since replaced by the Arcade), were simply used as a piece of building material *in situ*. But the Norman chancel would have been much narrower than the new nave, and the northern respond and wall were necessarily pulled down and the wall rebuilt some feet further to the north. On the completion of the new church the Norman nave might have been retained for a time as a Narthex or western porch. But then, or later, it was pulled down and the western tower erected on, or partially on, its site.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER thanked Mr. Langdon for his interesting account of the church, and the reverend gentleman was also cordially thanked for his kindness in entertaining the visitors to tea in the schoolroom.

Fry of Yarty.

Before leaving the Church, Mr. E. A. FRY, of Birmingham, read a paper respecting the family of Fry, formerly resident at Yarty, and referred to in Mr. Langdon's address. (The Paper is given in Part II).

The annual dinner took place afterwards at the George Hotel, the PRESIDENT in the Chair, and following this there was an

Evening Meeting

at the Corn Exchange, for the reading of papers and discussion thereon. The PRESIDENT occupied the chair, and, in the absence of the author, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, read an exhaustive and instructive paper on "Somerset or Somersetshire," by Sir Edward Fry, which is printed in Part II, p. 1., *et seq.*

The Rev. Preb. G. E. SMITH said their Society was an educational one, and this was a question which they should seek to settle one way or the other. He could not profess to add anything to the argument more than to point out that the use of the word "Somersetshire" was of long standing, and one to which they were accustomed.

Mr. E. SLOPER also favoured the use of the word "Somersetshire."

"Old Chard" and the Selwood Family.

Mr. WEAVER said there were two points which he had noted down before this meeting which he thought would be interesting to the people of Chard. The first was with regard to the probable age of some of the present buildings in the town. He found that on February 26th, 1578, there was a great fire in Chard, and in Strype's *Life of Archbishop Grindal* it was shown that a brief was issued and sent to every Bishop in the kingdom, "for the new building and setting up of the town of Chard, the chiefest and greatest part whereof was lately wasted by fire." This reference was valuable, because it might suggest a possible date for some of those interesting buildings which they had visited that day. The second point was that

Chard was known as the residence of the celebrated and widely-known family of Selwood, who apparently took their name from the Forest of Selwood. John de Selwode was Abbot of Glastonbury, 1457-93, and there were in existence the wills of the following members of this family of Chard:—1494, Nicholas Selwood; 1530, Robert Selewod; 1560, John Selwood; 1604, Phillabath Selwood; 1677, William Selwood; 1689, Abraham Selwood; 1692, Ann Selwood; 1694, Henry Selwood. The first of these wills was at Somerset House; the rest were in the District Probate Registry at Wells. The name seemed to have quite died out at Chard.

Mr. E. SLOPER said he was perfectly certain that Chard was a borough before the Conquest. They had here a Silver Street, where there was almost certainly a mint. That day some of them had examined some of the old documents in the local Museum, and they found the early charter alluded to by Mr. Green, which was granted in the reign of Queen Anne, at which time the borough was well known. In this charter mention was made of a bishop's palace, and probably one of the old buildings on the Cornhill which they had seen—very probably what was called the old court-house—was an episcopal residence.

Snowdon Hill Quarry, Chard.

Mr. A. J. JUKES BROWNE, F.G.S., contributed a note on the Snowdon Hill Quarry, which was read by Mr. St. George Gray, and is embodied in the author's paper on "The Geology of Chard" in Part II.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The weather on Tuesday had been exceptionally unfavourable, rain falling more or less throughout the whole day. On Wednesday a decidedly brighter state of things prevailed, the

rain having ceased, and the wind veered round further to the north. There were, however, occasional heavy thunderstorms, but in the intervals between, the sun shone brightly, and a beautiful view was obtained of the surrounding country. An early start was made for Whitestaunton, where the Society was received by the Rector (the Rev. H. A. Cartwright) and the owner of the Manor House, Commander F. Elton. R.N.

Whitestaunton Manor and Church.

In the grounds of the Manor House, the Rector (Rev. H. A. CARTWRIGHT) and the present owner of the estate (Commander F. ELTON, R.N.) showed the remains of a Roman Villa, which had been brought to light by the late Mr. Charles Elton, Q.C., M.P., who was President of the Society in 1882, and then resided at Whitestaunton. A ground plan of the villa was produced, and it was pointed out where the atrium had been, with a corridor, or passage surrounding it: two of the stone pillars which supported the roof of it remain among the *débris*; but it had been impossible to preserve the tessellated pavement. Some of the flues for heating purposes, some bricks, and some red sandstone slabs marking the places of hearths, were to be seen still. It was next pointed out, that in 1892 by the slipping of a wall a Roman room, paved with tesserae, some fifty feet east of the Villa, and fifteen feet above its level, was disclosed; that this was a rediscovery of Roman remains first found more than seventy years ago; when, in altering the course of the road, a room roofed with thin stone slabs, paved with tesserae, and standing over a clear spring in the wood was found—that this, it has been held, might have been a temple to the nymph of the spring. And that the spring—long known as S. Agnes' Well—now comes forth in the vaulted stone passage over which the road goes. On the way to the Church, Mr. Cart-

wright pointed out a huge rock on which it rests, and gave his own idea as to the origin of the name of the place, thus : when the first West Saxons came into the upland hollow in which we stand, the most conspicuous object in it would be this great grey rock. So when they had settled their “tun” near the spring, which never fails or freezes, they named it after the rock : the “tun” of the great Stan. (Stone) Stantune : the “White” first appears in Bishop Drokenesford’s Register in 1321.

At the Church Mr. Cartwright gave an interesting account of its history and principal features. Looking to the west end they would see that there had been a church here before the present one. The old Norman font must have stood in a Norman Church ; and the font was made of Whitestaunton stone. With regard to the date of the Norman Church : In the “Returns of the Barons” (*Cartæ Baronum*) made to Henry II in 1166, a Robert de Stanton held two knights’ fees, of “the old enfeoffment,” *i.e.*, they dated from Henry I. It is probable, therefore, that Church and Font were in their places in the first thirty years of the XII Century. The present Perpendicular Church was—he said—probably built between the years 1478 and 1492, probably succeeding the Norman building. Some have held that it was considerably after this date. But these dates covered a period, when there were in possession at Whitestaunton two families, Brett and Hugyn. They had entered—how he did not yet know—into the heritage of the de Stauntons. The Brett was Lord of the Manor, held a moiety of it, and had the right of alternate presentation to the Rectory. The Hugyn held the other moiety, was in possession of the Hall, and was alternate patron of the Rectory. The Hugyns were very wealthy people, and, he believed, the present church was built by one of them, either John the elder (Will, 1483) or John the younger (Will, 1492) : possibly by both. The latter, John Hugyn, at the end of his will gives twelve oxen to build a chapel over himself by the south door of the chancel, *i.e.*, of the church lately built. The north

chapel of "the Guild of our Lady," was probably already in its place: and the south chapel over John Hugyn was probably like it. The two-fold holding of the manor and advowson was brought to an end by the marriage of Simon Brett and Johanna Hugyn by 1513. They had Simon Brett's will (1530), in which he desired to be buried "at the foot of the high altar in the church of S. Andrew, Whitestaunton." Mr. Cartwright said he felt sure that he was so buried, and he believed it was his tomb against the north wall of the chancel, that Richard Symonds, the cavalier antiquary, noted, and described, when he came here with "the king's troope," in 1644: the tomb was now in the south chapel. On the tomb were the arms of Montacute—overlords from whom for a long period the de Staunton's held—Brett impaling Wadham or Phelips: and another coat of arms, three human heads in profile, not yet identified. Mr. Cartwright continued that the south (John Hugyn's) chapel was enlarged under the will (1587) of John Brett, the "Maker" of the manor house: that this was done in a manner hardly worthy of the rest of the church—possibly because his oldest son, Sir Alexander Brett, had become a Roman Catholic. And that John Brett's remains probably lie under the slab of Whitestaunton stone with a plain cross upon it in the middle of the south chapel. Mr. Cartwright pointed out the peculiar position of the piscina in the south window in the chancel: an ancient "dug out" chest: and the staircase leading on to the rood-loft. He said that if they looked at the west side of the chancel arch they would see the wooden blocks which held up the Rood, and the figures of the Blessed Virgin and S. John on each side of it. There were five bells, two being mediæval: one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the other to S. George.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, in thanking the Rector for his interesting description of the building, said that they were all the more indebted to him, as, although being far from well, he had yet kindly met them there that day.

Mr. EDMUND BUCKLE said Mr. Cartwright had given them some interesting facts about the history of the parish which tended to throw some light upon the history of the Church. With regard to what had been told them about the Chapel on the south side, similar to that on the north side, it was succeeded by the Chapel which they now saw, and which was of debased architecture. In one matter he did not quite agree with Mr. Cartwright, and that was as to the small opening into the chapel having been originally the priests' door, because this was generally placed in the middle of the length, and would be just opposite to the door in the north chapel. He thought himself that this small opening which remained might possibly be a part of the screen-work which separated the south chapel from the chancel. With regard to the date of the Church generally, the whole building was of the Perpendicular style, but there was no appearance, to his mind of the Church having been rebuilt as a single design. It was probably rebuilt bit by bit, at different times, as the money came in. The windows had the ordinary Perpendicular tracery; the east window was rather similar, but it was not likely to be by the same hand as the windows in the nave. The north chapel was in different style to the rest of the Church, and he considered that the chancel arch did not agree with anything else. He should be inclined to say that it was a Church that had been altered and rebuilt from time to time, and it would be rash to fix upon a certain date. It was probably finished just before the Reformation came. The chancel arch was probably enlarged to put in the elaborate rood loft, and may have been the work of the early part of the XVI Century. The piscina was in a peculiar position in the window sill. The bench-ends were very curiously carved, showing great originality, and this was apparently local work, and did not belong to any particular school of carving.

Whitestaunton Manor House.

The following description of the chief features of the Manor House has been contributed by the Rev. H. A. CARTWRIGHT :

Whitestaunton Manor House finds first mention in 1483 in the will of John Hugyn, thus : He requests his feoffees at his decease to “suffer Johan my wife to have the occupation of all the Howsyng above the west end of the Hall of Whites-taunton, and the occupation of the old Stable, the Kechyn and Bakehouse”—a stable that was old in 1483 may well throw the date of the hall a century back from this date—indeed when we think of the quantity of building stone that was quarried in Whitestaunton for the two Abbeys of Newenham and Ford from the middle of the XIII Century onwards ; and remember that the de Stauntons were people of importance in their day, we cannot help feeling that there probably was a stone hall here in that XIII Century.

The lie of the ground ; the present position of the cellars ; and a fragment of white stone flooring in one of the bedrooms seem to indicate, as Mr. C. Elton held, that the hall was not on the “ground floor,” but on the “first floor” ; and was entered by an external staircase. Part of the roof of this old Hall still remains. (*See Vol. XXVIII, S.A.S. Proceedings.*) Another relic of it can be seen in the Arms of de Staunton and Montacute, carved in Whitestaunton Stone, on the south side of the present Manor House.

Ninety years, roughly speaking, takes us from this will of John Hugyn, senr., in which we have the first mention of the hall, to John Brett, the maker of the Manor House, as it was seventy years ago. In 1576-7, some three years after John Brett had been settled in the hall of Whitestaunton, he began to do what many other country gentlemen were about, *i.e.*, to improve the old house that belonged to him. He did not pull down the old hall and build a new Elizabethan house as some

did. But, partly within and partly without the old hall of John Hugyn's will, John Brett built the Manor House of Whites-taunton—the "Fayre old Stone Howse" of Richard Symonds' Diary of seventy-seven years afterwards—1644.

There is no reasonable doubt that the dining-room with its open hearth, with its wainscotting with the initials J.B., 1577, on the capitals of the pilasters; the morning-room, formerly the entrance; the library above the dining-room; and indeed the house as it now stands, with the exception of the drawing-room and what is over it, was the work of John Brett, and that it was carried out at the time of which we are speaking.

It was probably at this time that the stables, as they existed twenty years ago, took the place of "the old stable" of John Hugyn's will. Through the doors of these stables passed the horses of "the King's troop" when Charles I was following the Earl of Essex to the West.

Commander Elton received a cordial vote of thanks for allowing his house and grounds to be inspected.

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Castle Neroche.

The drive was then continued through the delightful scenery, which is so well known, to that extensive camp at Castle Neroche, situated 900 feet above the sea level, and commanding a magnificent view of the country for many miles round. In anticipation of the visit, several excavations had been made in the camp and on "The Beacon," by the kind permission of the owner, Viscount Portman, and under the superintendence of Mr. H. St. George Gray. The result of the exploration was related to those present in an interesting paper by Mr. Gray, which has been amplified and printed in Part II, with illustrations.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said the members were greatly indebted to Mr. Gray for his work at Castle Neroche, and the hope was expressed that excavations might be renewed in the future.

Ilminster and its Church.

The day's programme included a visit to Ilminster, and the drive to this interesting town was most enjoyable. After luncheon at the George Hotel, the Church was viewed (*see Frontispiece*), where the party was received by the Vicar (Rev. James Street) and the Churchwardens.

The Rev. J. STREET, in giving an interesting ecclesiastical history of the town and its Church, said the earliest reliable document in which the name of Ilminster ("Ile Mynister") was found was of the date 995, the "Confirmation" of King Ethelred. Thereby Ilminster was given back to the Abbey of Muchelney, from which it had been foolishly taken away "at a certain time, in a period of three heirs." This would carry the story of the parish and mynster far back into Saxon times; and it lent probability to the tradition embodied in the spurious Charter of King Ine, which was found with the Muchelney Cartulary, that King Ine gave Ilminster, in 725, to the Abbey of Muchelney. Till the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries, Ilminster was attached to the Abbey of Muchelney—the last Abbot was an Ilminster man. The present Church would thus be but the latest of a series of Churches built on the same site; the traces of the building which immediately preceded it were said to exist in certain mouldings beneath the chancel windows. The different parts of the Church differed slightly in date, bearing witness that they were the work of different hands, yet presenting a harmonious whole. Sir William Wadham, who died 1452, was the traditional builder of the "Wadham transept" and the tower; he lies with his mother in a magnificent tomb in the transept. The inscription on a metal scroll on the tomb had been largely worn away. Probably from this scroll they would have gathered the evidence of his work in the Church. The building had undergone three principal changes since its erection, these corresponding with three great theological



In the Collection of Lt.-Col. J. R. Bramble, F.S.A.

From a Photograph by J. Reginald H. Weaver.

SILVER MEDAL OF NICHOLAS AND DOROTHY WADHAM, CIRCA, 1618.

1½ LINEAR

movements in the Church—(a) the Reformation, (b) the Evangelical movement, (c) the Oxford movement. The first of these changed the appearance of things by the removal of the altars of the four chantries which had been founded in the Church—St. Catherine's, St. Mary's, the Holy Cross, and St. John the Baptist. The endowment of these chantries had been on a generous scale, together £35 a year in value, equal to about £500 of our money. A "shippe of silver," images of St. Christopher, and "Our Lady of Pitye;" the crucifix on the rood loft, the light before the high altar, were amongst the vanished features of the Church. In 1825 the Evangelical movement had reached Ilminster; the Church accommodation was increased by inflating the nave and inserting huge galleries, which covered two-thirds of the floor space; two of the fine columns on either side were removed, and the remainder hoisted on high bases; the aisle windows elongated; the clerestory windows reduced in number to three on each side; the roof raised and constructed on poorer lines, with lath and plaster ceiling. The Oxford revival worked with them also, and twenty years ago a work of restoration was begun in the chancel by the then lay rector, Major Vaughan-Lee; this spread onward, and within the last year the handsome oak west gallery had replaced the cumbersome, unsightly, and unchurchlike erections of the "twenties." Of the interesting scenes witnessed in the Church might be mentioned the funeral services of the Wadhams, who founded the college of their name at Oxford, and who died 1609 and 1618. They both rest in a rich tomb in the north transept. £500 was spent here and at Oxford on one of these funerals. The visit of the Duke of Monmouth to the Church on Sunday, 29th August, 1680, was an event of much historical interest, whilst in 1657 a scene between the "intruded" Presbyterian minister, James Strong, and certain Quaker women who confronted him in the "steeple-house," was worth calling to mind. The communion plate comprised two Elizabethan chalices; one of these, after

the Edmond pattern, was very handsome. The Churchwardens' accounts contained entries of surpassing interest, throwing a curious light on the local and national history. The principal of these entries were being published in a book on Ilminster, "The Mynster of the Ile," by the present Vicar.

Mr. BUCKLE said one of the most striking points in the architecture of the Church was the central tower, and when they found a Church of Cruciform shape they might be sure that it was a decidedly ancient building. The plan of the Church dated from a much earlier period than the present building. They had many instances of Cruciform churches where the view was interrupted as it was in that Church, and it was due to the fact that whilst the arms of the cross had been made larger, the tower remained the same size as the tower in the old Church. There was a remaining trace of an earlier Church in the east wall, where the narrow panelling seemed to be an indication of the width of the previous east window. The vestry was later. As to the date of the building, as William Wadham died in 1452, he did not think it probable that either the tower or the Wadham transept could go back to that time. The north transept was a very rich piece of Perpendicular work, without the usual characteristics of their Somersetshire architecture, and was not local work.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Street for his explanation of the features of the Church, and Mr. Buckle for his supplementary remarks, which plainly showed them that this was one of the most interesting churches in Somersetshire.

The church plate and registers were placed in the nave for inspection, and proved of great interest to many of the members.

Dowlish Wake Church.

A short drive brought the members to Dowlish Wake, where they were welcomed by the Rector, Rev. F. H. Mules, and

conducted over the Church, with its interesting monuments belonging to the families of Wake and Speke.

Speaking from the chancel, the Rev. E. H. BATES said that when the Society visited this Church in 1866, it was found to have been "so completely restored as to have become a handsome modern building, but possessed of no great interest to the archæologist." Mr. Freeman and Mr. Parker therefore reserved their criticism for the tower. This was pronounced to be of the XV Century, built into an earlier Church; to which Mr. Freeman added that the tower was about as strange outside as inside, and that, putting aside the mere dignity of outline, nothing could possibly be worse. "The west walls were carried out as buttresses. On the west side was a little window, as bad as anything could be. The embattlements were poor, and to relieve the summit of the tower were two gurgoyles placed on the south side." A tradition was then started that the Church had been rebuilt by the Speke family, *temp.* James I, which would have explained the whole business, but the tradition itself seems to be baseless. It appears, therefore, more probable (as Mr. Buckle pointed out at Winsham on the third day) that the peculiar plan of the tower is due to an original Norman tower having been taken down when the nave and north aisle were rebuilt in the Perpendicular style, and then rebuilt with the same dimensions from east to west, while considerably widened from north to south. This does not altogether account for the poverty of design in the upper part of the building, the drawings in the Pigott collection showing nave and north aisle of the usual Perpendicular detail, with the chancel east window and a font of the Decorated period. The present font is modern. The Church also contains the Early Norman font, brought from the site of the destroyed church at West Dowlish; and an elaborate Tabernacle found built up in the wall of the Church. The chapel on the north side of the chancel was rebuilt about 1500 (*see below*). It contains an interesting series of monu-

ments. The oldest is that of a recumbent female figure in an arched recess in the north wall. The dress is very plain, the face sunk within a curved roll head-dress; the date probably XIV Century. The family of Wake came to an end with John Wake, son of Ralph whose death was compassed by his wife Joan, for which she was convicted and burnt to death. John died in 1348, leaving three daughters, Isabel, wife of John Keynes; Margery, wife of Hugh Tyrel; and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Michel. In the division of the property, Dowlish was allotted to Isabel Keynes, who died in 1359, and it is quite possible that the effigy may represent her as the founder of the chantry, but no positive evidence has been found.

Between the chantry and the chancel stands an altar tomb, on which repose the figures of a man in full plate armour with a lady by his side. The panels round the tomb contain male and female figures; and in the central one is a shield bearing: Barry of eight, over all an eagle with two heads displayed (Speke); on an inescutcheon of pretence, a bend ragulée cotised (Keynes). This shield would imply that the figures represent John Speke and Joan, daughter and heiress of John Keynes, who was great-grandson of Isabel Wake. John Speke died in 1442, and his widow, having apparently re-married Hugh Champernoun, of Modbury, in 1462. John Stourton, of Preston Plucknett, in this county, in his will, proved 27th January, 1438-9, ordered that "a tomb with two images of John Keynes and his wife be placed between the high altar of the Church at Dowlysshwake and the chapel of the chantry of the said John Keynes." (S.R.S., XVI, 146). There is no evidence existent to connect Stourton with Keynes, but it is possible that John Keynes' wife, Margaret, was a sister of John Stourton. He died in 1420, and his posthumous funereal honours seem to have been transferred to his son-in-law.

On the floor of the chantry is the brass of a man in full armour of the Tudor period, with two shields, one bearing

Speke, and the other, a chevron between three birds, apparently ducks. On the brass border is an inscription :—
 “Hic jacent Georgius Speke miles et Elizabetha uxor ejus. Georgius fuit secundus Filius Johannis Speke. Edificavit hanc partem Ecclesie de novo. Obiit octavo die Octobris anno Domini quinquagesimo vicesimo octavo.” George Speke, great-grandson of Joan Keynes, eventually succeeded his father, Sir John Speke.

Having no children, his property came to his nephew, Sir Thomas Speke. His wife's surname is not known, and her arms were borne by more than one family in the West of England.

Against the north wall of the chantry is the monument, surmounted by a bust, of Captain John Hanning Speke, the African explorer. At the date of the Society's former visit, only three years had passed since the news of his discovery of the source of the Nile had excited the admiration of the civilized world. It is difficult to believe that so short a time has changed the map of Africa from that blank condition, when “Mountains of the Moon” alternated with the fancy which made

“Geographers on pathless downs,
 Place elephants for want of towns.”

to its present filled-in state; and the Nile itself, from the Victoria Nyanza to Alexandria, has become *de facto* a river of the Empire.

The Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Mules afterwards entertained the members at tea at the rectory, and were heartily thanked for their kindness. This concluded the programme for the day, Chard being reached rather late in the evening.

Third Day's Proceedings.

On Thursday the weather was favourable, and the number of excursionists was consequently large. A start was made

from the hotel at 9.30, and, passing through Forton, the hill beyond was mounted, bringing the party to

Leigh House,

the beautiful Elizabethan residence of Mrs. Savile, and belonging to Col. Henley. Mrs. Savile kindly allowed the members to ramble through the rooms, and her son, the Rev. E. S. G. Savile, made an excellent guide. This house has been twice visited by the Society, first in 1866 and again in 1882. On both occasions the age was decided to be earlier than 1611, the date on the lead spouts, and the style to be Elizabethan rather than Jacobean. Since then the contemporary notice in Gerard's "Survey" of 1633 has fixed the date of the building somewhat later; and a careful examination has shown that the figures are really 1617, the horizontal stroke of the last figure being deflected downward. On the spout on the north side of the front the figures are accompanied by the initials, H.H., S.H., *i.e.*, Henry Henley, and Susan, his wife, daughter of Robert Brage. Henry succeeded his father Robert in 1614. Now Gerard, writing in 1633, says: "Ley, in our way (from Cricket St. Thomas to Winsham) shewes a faire house finely sceated built by the now owner of it Mr. Henley. Aunciently it belonged to the Montacutes of Slow and Sutton Montacute; an heir generall of whom brought it to John Duport of Leicestershire whose successor sold it" (S.R.S., xv, 71). This statement confirms the evidence of the spout in every particular.

Thanks having been heartily given to Mrs. Savile and her son, the drive was continued to

Winsham Church.

Here the Vicar, Rev. D. H. SPENCER, acted as cicerone, and Mr. BLIGH BOND, of Bristol, read an interesting paper on "The Tympanum as surviving at Winsham Church." This Paper is printed in Part II.

Mr. BUCKLE said what Mr. Bligh Bond had told them

about the painting was exceedingly interesting, and threw fresh information upon a difficult and obscure point. The speaker went on to describe some features in the architecture of the Church, which he said was another instance of a Church with a central tower, and they would notice there that the tower was narrower than the chancel and narrower than the nave. The tower was oblong—wider from north to south than from east to west. He drew their attention to the very crooked line on which the chancel was built, the wall on one side of which was evidently XIII Century work.

Colonel BRAMBLE suggested that in this Church there might have been two screens, as at Crewkerne, Yatton, and many churches in Somersetshire where there were central towers.

Mr. BUCKLE said that might have been the case, although he did not think the two screens could have been in position at the same time.

Colonel BRAMBLE called attention to the beautiful chalice, and also an interesting document in one of the register books, which he thought ought to be printed. The latter is called a "Solemn Protestation," and is as follows:—

"Winsham } Upon the 13th day of February beinge the Lord's
1641 } daye Anno Dmni 1641 in the Pish of Winsham
within the County of Sūmset this Protestation
was performed solemnly accordinge to the Order
of the Hon^{ble} House of Commons in Parliament,
by all the Pishioners whose names are subscribed.

"I, A. B., do in the presence of Almighty God promise, vow, and protest, to maintain and defend, as far as lawfully I may, with my life, power, and estate the true Reformed Protestant Religion expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England against all popery and popish Innovations within this Realm contrary to the same doctrine, and according to the duty of my Allegiance His Majesty's Royal Person, Honour, and estate ; as also the power and

privileges of Parliament, the lawful Rights and liberties of the subject, and every person that makes this Protestation in whatsoever he shall do in the lawful pursuance of the same, And to my power, and as far as lawfully I may I will oppose and by all good ways and means endeavour to bring to condign punishment all such as shall either by force, practice, counsels, plots, conspiracies or otherwise do anything to the contrary of any thing in this present Protestation contained, And further that I shall in all just and honourable ways endeavour to preserve the Union and peace between the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, And neither for hope, fear, nor other respect shall relinquish this promise, Vow, and Protestation.

“Whereas some doubts have been raised by several persons out of this House concerning the meaning of these words contained in the Protestation lately made by the Members of this House (viz.), The true Reformed Protestant Religion expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England against all popery and popish innovations within this Realm, contrary to the same doctrine, This House doth declare, That by those words was and is meant only the public doctrine professed in the said Church so far as it is opposite to popery and popish innovations, And that the said words are not to be extended to the Maintaining of any form of Worship, discipline or Government, nor of any rites or ceremonies of the said Church of England.

John Wiatt, Vicr.

John Crandon, Cler.

John Bennett, } Church

John Bovett, } Wardens.

John Hitchcocke, } Overseers.

John Bennett, }

Henry Henley,

George Terry,

Humphrey Orchard,

Walter Atkins,” etc.

About 200 names, the marks being very peculiar.

Cricket St. Thomas.

The journey was then continued to Cricket St. Thomas, and luncheon was most hospitably provided at the mansion at the invitation of the President and Mrs. Fry, who, with their daughter, Miss Norah L. Fry, extended a hearty welcome to everyone. The beautiful grounds of Cricket House were seen to special advantage on this day, and the visitors enjoyed a ramble through them. The customary photograph of the members was taken in the front terrace by Mr. St. George Gray. At the conclusion of the lunch, a formal meeting of the members was held in the large hall, when

Colonel BRAMBLE, in the name of the Society, heartily thanked Mr. Fry for his great kindness in presiding at the meetings ; for his genial company at the various excursions ; and for his unbounded hospitality to the members that day. The name of Fry, he said, was well known in Bristol, in which city it had been respected for many generations, and he had no doubt that it would be held in just as high esteem in the future in that part of the county of Somerset.

Mr. F. J. FRY returned thanks, and said it had been a great pleasure to him to see the members that day, and, with regard to his presidency, he said he had enjoyed the task exceedingly, and if there had been any shortcomings on his part, they must blame the Society itself for asking him to take office.

Colonel BRAMBLE then expressed thanks to Mrs. Fry for her hospitality that day.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER formally returned thanks to the clergy of the various parishes visited by the Society during the meeting, and to the members who had prepared papers, making special mention of the Rev. F. E. W. Langdon, who, he said, gave them an ideal paper on his church, and afterwards entertained the members at tea ; to the Rev. H. A. Cartwright, who, although very unwell, did not spare himself to act as their conductor at Whitestaunton ; to the Rev. E. H.

Bates for his valuable notes on many of the places visited ; to the Rev. J. Street for his interesting description of Ilminster Church ; and to the Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Mules for entertaining the Society on the previous day. They also wished to thank Mrs. Savile for her kindness in allowing them to go through her beautiful house ; and Mr. Buckle for kindly acting as cicerone on the excursions ; but especially would he thank the Mayor and Corporation of Chard, and the local committee and particularly Mr. F. Harris Mitchell, for all they had done to contribute to the success of the meeting, which, he believed, would rank amongst the most successful that the Society had ever had.

The remarks of Mr. Weaver were heartily endorsed by the members, as also was a vote of thanks accorded Mr. Weaver himself for the able and genial manner in which he had carried out the duties of excursion secretary.

Cudworth Church.

Many of the members were compelled to leave to catch their trains, but a considerable number were well repaid for a visit to Cudworth Church.

The Rev. E. H. BATES said this forlorn little building has, at least, escaped the common fate of nearly every church in the neighbourhood, that of being rebuilt ; and, after a conservative restoration, will therefore still be of considerable historical and architectural interest. It consists of a nave with bell turret on the west gable, north aisle, and chancel. The earliest portions are the Norman doorway and font (1100-1135). By a slip the *Proceedings*, Vol. XIII, i, 53, refer to a Norman tower. This doorway is now in the north wall of the aisle, to which position it seems to have been moved when the original north wall of the nave was taken down to make room for an arcade of the Decorated period. The east window of the aisle has a beautiful cusped rear arch with nook shafts.

On the south side adjacent is a piscina with the stone shelf above, under an arched recess. Under the window is a tiny low "side window," blocked up. The windows of the chancel are of several periods, the east window being Decorated of three lights, the mullions interlacing in the head. The easternmost window in the nave contains debased details in the head, with a bracket in the hollow moulding on the eastern face. On a slab in the east window of the aisle:—"Infra hanc lapidem reconduntur exuviae Saræ Smyth uxoris Ri : Smyth gen. Ortum habuit ex antiqua Spyeorum familia in urbe Ypra in Flandria qua urbe avus ejus in exilium pulsus ad [qu. ab] d Alva propter religionis Protestantis professionem. Mortua est decimo die Junii anno Redempt. 1684, ætatis 63, conjugii 39."

An agreeable surprise awaited a large proportion of the members as they returned to Chard in the afternoon, the conveyances being waylaid at Oaklands, the residence of Mr. J. William Gifford, who, with Mrs. Gifford, kindly invited the party to tea. This hospitality was greatly appreciated, and the pleasure of the visitors was heightened when Mr. Gifford threw open his laboratory to his guests, and showed a specimen of the newly-discovered element known as "radium," together with his many valuable scientific instruments. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford were thanked for their kindness.

It should be added that the local arrangements were carried out by a committee composed of the Mayor and Corporation, Rev. Preb. J. W. Robinson, Messrs. J. W. Gifford, A. D. Paul, N. W. Spicer, W. J. Tucker, and J. H. Young, with Mr. A. P. Indge as secretary.

The Local Museum.

During the visit of the Society, a local Museum or Loan Exhibition was formed at the Guildhall at Chard, and a most interesting collection of articles was got together through the

exertions of the local committee, to whom Mr. A. W. Yeomans acted as hon. secretary in this particular department.

The following articles, etc., were lent to augment the collection already in the "Arthur Hull Museum":—

Two castings of the Battle of Agincourt, and the Last Supper; an edition of Eusebius, published in Paris, the binding of which was said to contain a XIII Century document; picture of the Dorset Field Club, 1887; also some old coins. Lent by the Mayor, Mr. S. H. Denning.

Pedigree of the Gwyn family, Ford Abbey; Bible 1607; small collection of coins; and a bronze axe-head found at Membury. Lent by Mr. W. J. Tucker.

A large number of brass rubbings were on view and contained the following:—Inscription to Elizabeth Stewkeley, 1598, daughter of Richard Chamberlayne, Alderman of London, from St. George's Church, Dunster; Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford, from St. Mary's Church, Ilminster; a Priest of 1497, from Stoke-in-Teignhead; Sir William Wadham, High Sheriff of Devon, 1438 (died 1452), from St. Mary's Church, Ilminster; Elizabeth Carew, Haccombe Church, Devon, XV Century; Gyles Penn and wife, 1519, St. John the Baptist, Yeovil; Memorial brasses to the Quircke family, 1697-1711, from St. Michael's, Minehead; John Agnes Wyther, 1497, from St. George's Church, Dunster; Inscription in old French, Elizabeth Furlong, 1641, from St. Mary's Church, Luccombe; Nicolas Carew, Haccombe Church, Devon, XV Century; William Hamson, 1615, St. Mary's Church, Luccombe; Thomas Carew, Haccombe Church, Devon, 1586; Sir John Windham, 1574, Elizabeth his wife, 1571, St. Decuman's Church, Watchet; Marjery Windham, 1585, from St. Mary's Church, Stogumber; Thomas Carew, and Annie his wife, Haccombe Church, Devon. Lent by the Rev. H. N. Dymond, M.A., of Chaffcombe Rectory.

Oil painting of Ford Abbey. Lent by Mr. C. Hallett.

Mace of the Borough of Newport, North Curry; set of

five pictures, St. Mary's Church, Ilminster. Lent by Mr. Edwin Sloper, Crouch End, London.

Deed relating to Harvey's Charity in Chancery, 1672; Chard Parish agreement affecting the Chard vicarial tithes. Lent by the Town Council.

Bible, 1602, Roman coin, pewter dish and plate, and cannon ball found in an old farm-house at Wadeford. Lent by Mr. J. Brown, of Wadeford.

Pictures, including one of Richard Deane, aged 74, the last of the "Pig Tails" in Chard; coins and medals, including the medal given to Chard when it was incorporated in 1234; casket and other sundries. Lent by Mr. F. Harris Mitchell.

Collection of coins, ornament off Lord Nelson's coat, and main-spring of the watch which was in the possession of Nelson when he fell at the battle of Trafalgar, etc. Lent by Rev. H. Stuart King, of Tatworth.

Patch box. Lent by Mrs. Selleck.

Collection of French and Italian coins and medals, and mug bearing the inscription of "The Peace of Europe signed at Paris, 1814." Lent by Mr. J. W. Gifford.

Bronze palstave or celt, found in the River Otter, Devon. Lent by Mr. W. Russell.

Stone-work from old house. Lent by Messrs. Symes and Madge.

Old mortar. Lent by Mr. W. H. Smith.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum
for Ten Months, ending October 31st,
1903.

OWING to the publication of vol. XLIX of the *Proceedings* somewhat earlier than usual, it is not possible for this Report to include a summary of work effected in the Museum and Library during 1903, beyond October 31st; so that it cannot be very favourably compared with that of last year. The work of re-arrangement, and the progressive development of the Museum, are being kept well to the front, but much remains to be done before the several series have been systematically treated and more or less permanently arranged and labelled.

In the early spring of the year the Norman Keep, which contains most of the archæological and pottery collections, was practically cleared in preparation for much needed repairs, whitewash, and paint. The wall-cases have been coloured internally; the ceiling stripped of its dirty paper and whitened, which have been the means of providing more reflected light in this unavoidably dark room; the large north-west window and other parts have been painted. The carving in the recess on the south-west side has been re-arranged, and a glazed door fitted in front of a niche in the wall. A mahogany table-case, similar to those along the middle of the room, has been made, to occupy the window-recess on the east. It has been devoted to the relics found at Castle Neroche.

In the Keep, the Stone and Bronze series have been arranged in chronological order, the former also having been ticketed completely. Other series that have been brought together

and arranged are, "Relics from Churches, chiefly Somerset," "Mediaeval Encaustic Tiles, XIII—XVI Centuries," and "Athelney Relics." The Pottery and China series is only temporarily arranged, but when finished will occupy the wall-case along one side of the room, illustrating, though somewhat incompletely, the ceramic art from Bronze Age times to the present day. The Keys have been entirely re-ticketed and brought together, with a view of forming a series by themselves; likewise the "Lighting Appliances." The black background to the Saxon Coins and the large series of local Tokens has been replaced by a light bluish-grey tint.

In the Entrance Hall, several minor alterations have taken place: the Rawlinson Butterfly Cabinet, and the White Tailed Eagle from Stolford, have been removed into the Great Hall—the room specially devoted to Natural History—not only to provide more space round the central table, but also to afford a complete view of the portion of the Reredos from St. John's Church, Wellington. The fine oak cabinet containing the Piggot Drawings has been removed upstairs to the "Walter Room," where it is seen, and the drawings referred to, to much greater advantage.

In the Great Hall, all the wall-cases containing the birds have been opened and every specimen has been cleaned, new labels being added in some cases. The pictures, diagrams, miscellaneous cases, etc., at the north-east end of the room have been re-arranged, and this portion of the room presents a much more orderly and cleaner appearance than it did two years ago.

In the "Walter Collection Room" a few additional labels have been added. An exhaustive Guide Book to the "Walter Collection" (59 pp., price 4d.) was first produced for sale to the public on March 2nd, since which time, viz. eight months, two hundred and fifty-three copies have been sold.

Several objects more have been permanently ticketed in the Ethnographical Room, with a view to an entire re-arrangement

of this department when time and funds for new cases permit.

New labels have been introduced in various places throughout the Museum, and several minor alterations have been necessary owing to the introduction of heating apparatus into all portions of the Museum, except the Great Hall, which was previously heated. All the acquisitions made during the year, except the "Dillworth Fox Collection," mentioned in the Annual Report of the Society, p. 2, have been identified and ticketed, and for the most part exhibited in their proper places in the Museum. The Romano-British pottery found by Mr. Walter Raymond at Preston Plucknett has been restored as far as possible.

One month of the Curator's time has been expended in conducting the Castle Neroche excavations and in recording the results of the same (see illustrated paper, Part II).

In the Library Department more work than usual has been accomplished. The "Surtees Library," presented by Lady Chapman in 1889, and consisting of some three thousand volumes, has been catalogued in rough manuscript form, and bound. The arrangement is alphabetical, and the books have shelf numbers. This catalogue is now ready for reference by members of the Society. The cutting of volumes of publications of societies and governmental records, commenced in 1902, has been finished this year. All the books in the Committee Room have been removed from their shelves and dusted. The usual Proceedings of Societies have been bound; and in addition some works have been rebound, including five volumes of *Archæologia*, and Collinson's *History of Somerset* (copy with plates).

As regards the number of visitors to Taunton Castle, very favourable results are maintained. August, 1903, was the record month in this respect, when 1,422 persons passed through the Museum; the record day was also attained in August, viz., on Taunton Flower Show day, August 13th, when 204 persons visited the Museum.

VISITORS TO TAUNTON CASTLE.

	1901		1902		1903	
	Members		Members		Members	
	Visitors.	included.	Visitors.	included.	Visitors.	included.
January .	252	89	298	89	338	86
February .	269	126	302	107	308	94
March .	306	132	440	103	344	85
April .	477	111	437	103	558	82
May .	390	87	809	264	438	78
June .	329	65	911	70	555	102
July .	451	61	816	131	554	85
August .	1022	65	1336	86	1422	106
September .	583	82	769	81	921	101
October .	365	68	492	76	564	97
November .	274	77	451	100	—	—
December .	329	80	383	71	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5047	943	7444	1281	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

The large increase in the number of visitors from May to August, 1902, was due to the fact that the "Walter Collection" was opened to the public in May, and owing to its being "Coronation Year," when there were so many festivities going on in Taunton. In the other months, a steady increase in the number of visitors is shown by the above table from 1901 to 1903; but on account of the exceptional influx of visitors from May to August, 1902, it cannot be expected that the total number during 1903 will reach the total of 1902, although it will probably show an advance of some 35 per cent. above 1901.

The total number of visitors from January 1st to October 31st, 1903, has been 6,002, including 916 visits from Members.

It has been resolved by the Committee, that on and after January 1st, 1904, the admission to the Museum on Thursday afternoons (Taunton Early Closing Day) from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

will be reduced from 2d. to 1d. It is hoped that this arrangement will induce more Tauntonians engaged in business to visit the large collections here, of which the county town should be proud. The admission on other days will remain as formerly, viz. 2d., and 1d. all day on Saturday. The whole of the Museum is now heated during the Winter months.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

October 31st, 1903.

ADDITIONS to the Museum.

From January 1st to November 18th, 1903.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

Presented by Dr. Frank Corner, The Manor House, Poplar, E.

SIXTEEN Palæolithic flint implements, viz. :—
Two from Plaistow, Essex.

Long, broad, thin, flake, with well-marked bulb of percussion and secondary chipping all round the edges, Rainham, Essex, February, 1899.

Small implement of plano-convex cross-section, Forest Gate, London.

Three small implements from Warren Hill, Suffolk (near Mildenhall). Implements from here are found prolifically,—mostly ovoids. One of the three is almost circular with chipped edges all round, and of bi-convex section.¹

Two implements from Wanstead Parish Pit (Essex), 24 to 26 feet above sea-level—on the general Terrace Gravel which extends over all East London, containing brick-earth and bones occasionally.

One from Leytonstone, 1903.

One from the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Leyton, December, 1897.

Two from Brent's Farm, Leytonstone, December, 1902.

1. Cambridge Museum contains a fine series from Warren Hill.

This place is about 250 feet above sea level which is high for the Lea Valley ; within half-a-mile is the Phillbrook Valley (or Fillybrook), where numbers of extremely fine Palæoliths have been found.

Two from Farnham, Surrey, 1897 ; one of ovoid form.

One finely-patinated implement from Swanscombe, Kent.

From Mr. H. St. G. Gray, Curator.

Two specimens of modern flint-chipping, representing an ovate, and a tongue-shaped, Palæolithic implement, of black flint, lengths $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. Made by Mr. H. S. TOMS, Sub-Curator of Brighton Museum. (*Deposited*).

Photograph of hammer-head found at Maxmills, Somerset, in 1865, by some men who were cutting a field drain. It is of fine grained granite (with some felspar), and measures 7in. long, 4in. broad, and 2in. thick ; weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.¹ (*Presented*).

Six flint flakes, all having secondary chippings, and a flint scraper, picked up in fields at Martinstown, Dorchester.

(*Presented*).

Presented by Mr. Thos. Leslie, Taunton.

Flint implement, with secondary chipping, Cotlake Hill, Taunton.

Natural perforated stone, in form of stone-hammer, found at Wilton, Taunton.

Two flint cores picked up by donor at Weymouth.

Presented by Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A.

Eighteen flint implements and flakes, including portion of a flint celt, a finely-worked scraper and two cores, found by the donor on Creech Hill, near Bruton, 1903.² (Also a fragment of (?) Romano-British pottery found on same hill).

1. Photograph acquired through kindness of Mr. F. A. Knight, of Winscombe ; the original is in Weston-super-Mare Museum.

2. Previous "finds" from this place are recorded in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XLVIII, pt. i, p. 69.

Presented by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, 31, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon.

Twelve quartzite-sandstone implements of Palæolithic form, found by the donor at Poondi, twenty-nine miles west of Madras. They are from water-pits in laterite dug by natives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three Maori stone implements, New Zealand.—Presented by Mr. WALTER RAYMOND, Yeovil.

Quadrangular piece of sandstone, flat and with rounded edges, found by the donor, with hundreds of similar stones, on the surface, at Godalming.—Presented by Mr. J. COOK, Norton Fitzwarren.

Flint flake, with well-marked bulb of percussion, found in the garden of Taunton Castle by F. E. REED.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Portions of four Romano-British pots, found in 1901 and 1903 by the donor, in the parish of Preston Plucknett, near Yeovil, in a field adjoining the old Roman Road from Ilchester to Dorchester, now called "Lark Hill Lane."¹—Presented by Mr. WALTER RAYMOND, Yeovil.

Twelve fragments of Mediæval pottery found in 1898 in excavating the lower part of the south wall of Maddington Church Tower, Wilts.²—Presented by Rev. C. V. GODDARD, Baverstock Rectory, Salisbury.

Twelve encaustic tiles and fragments from the site of the Church of "St. Peter and St. Paul," Taunton Priory Estate. This Church was destroyed by order of Henry VIII, *circa* 1538-9. Tiles, *circa* XII Century.—Presented by Mr. W. H. FISHER, Taunton.

1. They have been restored as far as possible.

2. See Paper on "Castle Neroche," *Proc.*, vol. XLIX, pt. ii.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

“Nack-reel,” for measuring and winding off the yarn produced by spinning-wheel, intended for use in weaving. After the wheel has been revolved several times it produces a *nack* or crack, thus showing that there are so many yards of yarn wound.¹—Presented by Mr. CECIL H. SPENCER PERCEVAL, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth, who purchased it in the parish of Hartburn, Northumberland.

Two “cards” formerly used in weaving, from a cottage in Northumberland; used for flax or wool.—Presented by Mr. C. H. SPENCER PERCEVAL.

Kaffir chief’s skin cloak, decorated with globular brass buttons and bead-work. Obtained during the late Boer War by a West Somerset yeoman. (*Purchased*).

Two old wrought iron candle-supports, taken from the high-backed pews of a West Somerset Church.—Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX, Dorchester.

Glazed pottery lamp, with one handle, from Taormina, Sicily, 1903.

Glazed pottery lamp, with two handles, from Naples, 1903.

Hanging pottery lamp, Fezzan, 1903.

Charm, in form of human hand, Fezzan.

Five Sicilian charms—three in form of finger-rings; the other two are pendants.

Thirteen Neapolitan charms, seven in white metal, three in mother-of-pearl, one in lava, and two in bone. (Some of these are figured in the donor’s work, “The Evil Eye,” p. 203).

Pottery snail, Portuguese.

Presented by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington.

Leather-covered “cap-case,” length 3ft. 11in.,—a box carried on the front of carriages or private coaches up to the middle

1. For fuller description, see Atkinson’s “Glossary of Cleveland Dialect,” 1868—under “Nack-reel.”

of the XIX Century. This specimen was made about 1830, and was in use at Walford, near Taunton, for many years.—Presented by Dr. R. LIDDON MEADE-KING, Taunton.

Leather case (exterior height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; exterior diam., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.), ornamented with slightly incised decoration; from Creech St. Michael Church. Probably a case for Church plate; the decoration suggests that it is of late XVI or early XVII Century date.—Presented by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Creech St. Michael Church (*per* Mr. C. H. SAMSON).

Iron key and two clay tobacco-pipes, one with maker's name on the heel (Geo. Webb).

Iron ember-tongs, probably late XVIII Century, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, used for removing lighted coal or a glowing ember from the fire for the purpose of lighting pipes in the days when paper for "spills" was expensive and the modern match unknown.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE, Rosemount, Taunton.

Polished oak tinder-box, total length 14ins., width $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., height 3ins., with handle and sliding lid. It is divided, laterally, into two equal compartments, one containing a wooden "damper," or extinguisher for the smouldering tinder; the other a bundle of sulphur-matches. From Somerton (Hitchings Davies Collection).—Presented by Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Taunton.

Iron "strike-a-light" of tinder-box of the common inverted U-shape; spur for cock-fighting, English, XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. E. MULFORD, East Reach, Taunton.

Specimen of the original water-pipes formerly used by the New River Company to convey the water supplied to London.

The pipes were formed from logs of elm-trees, about 10ft. long, hollowed out by some mechanical power—probably water-power. They were laid down in 1610, disused since 1800, and taken up in 1899. The lengths are tapered off at one end, so as to be fitted into the adjoining section. The length of the specimen is 5ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; greatest circumference about 5ft. 4in.¹

Presented by Mr. H. H. BAGNALL, Avishays, Chard.

1. See Notes and Queries column, "Somerset County Herald," March 28th, 1903; E. W. Swanton, April 4th, 1903; and H. St. G. Gray, May 16th, 1903.

Two large iron door-keys, lengths $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. respectively.—Presented by Rev. E. H. BATES, Puckington Rectory.

Iron door-key, probably XVIII Century.

Pair of old spectacles, with horn frame.

Large U-shaped “fire-steel,” or “fire-iron,” originally sold at about fourpence each, and usually made out of old files.—Presented by Mr. H. St. G. GRAY, *Curator*.

Wooden frame, for two pictures, made by a back-settler in Australia.—Presented by Rev. W. P. SOUTHEY, Linden Lodge, Taunton.

Printed copy of old notice :—“Beware of man-traps and spring-guns,” etc.—Presented by Mr. ALEX. HAMMETT, Taunton.

Steel Snuffers, early XIX Century.—Presented by Mrs. GEO. YOUNG, Motcombe, Shaftesbury.

Small box of what was sometimes known as “German tinder.” Sold over thirty years ago at penny per box.

Two XVII Century wig-curlers of clay, from Barnstaple.—Presented by Mr. A. RIPPON, 3, Leighton Terrace, Exeter.

Three clay tobacco-pipes (GEO. WEBB, I.D., and I.B.) Found by F. E. REED, in Taunton Castle garden.

Pair of reindeer moccasins, Red River, Canada.—Presented by Mrs. MEADE-KING, Walford, Taunton.

Maori basket, circular, finely made ; women’s work.—Presented by Mrs. PATTON, Stoke House, Taunton.

Large iron man-trap, Somerset ; length 4ft. 10in.—Presented by Mr. J. FEWINGS, Taunton.

Specimen of the root of the soap-plant (*gusungus*) from Bohotle (200 miles from Berbera), Somaliland ; used by the natives for washing. Obtained during the recent war.—Presented by Capt. H. A. PHILLIPPS, R.N.

Pair of red-lacquered cane chop-sticks, Japanese.

Pair of bambu chop-sticks, Chinese.

Two Chinese *Kakemonos*, vividly coloured.

One of the figures is represented with all his finger-nails long, indicating that manual labour was not followed by him. Long nails are essential in the dramatic profession amongst the Chinese; and metal nail-protectors are used to prevent them from being broken.

Two incense-sticks, Chinese, universally known as "joss-sticks."

"They are burnt before all shrines, the odour being pleasant to the gods; quantities are burnt at funerals for the deceased's benefit. As they burn slowly and at a fairly uniform rate, they are sometimes used as time-checks for measuring the passage of time. The stick would be marked at intervals, and the elapsed time indicated by the amount burnt. A piece is sometimes placed between the toes before going to sleep, when it is desired to wake up at a given time; and it is probably the most effective 'alarm-clock' ever made, as there can be no doubt about the waking when the smouldering reaches the skin."—*H. Balfour, M.A.*

Presented by Mr. H. HAWKINS, Taunton.

Weather Prognosticator; designed and improved upon the system of the late astronomer, Sir Wm. Herschel, by Henry Troake, of Topsham, Devon, 1831; published by C. Upham, Bookseller, Exeter; Roper, Sculp., Exeter.—Presented by Mr. F. T. J. HAYNES, M.I.E.E., Taunton.

III. NUMISMATICS.

Die of the seal of the Ven. G. A. Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, 1851.—Presented by the Ven. W. H. ASKWITH, Archdeacon of Taunton.

Medal designed by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., in 1880, for depositing in sites excavated by General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., to record date of excavation.—Deposited by Mr. H. ST. G. GRAY, *Curator*.

Two of the Kelway medals for hardy perennials for 1903, in bronze, *diam.* 2½in.—Presented by Mr. WM. KELWAY, Brooklands, Huish Episcopi.

Silver coin of the Roman Emperor, Eugenius, A.D. 392-394. *Obv.*:—D. N. EVGENIVS P. F. AVG. Head to r. *Rev.*:—VIRTVS ROMANORVM. Roma-Victrix seated. *In exergue*,

TRP. Found with the great hoard in 1821, in a field called "Ten Acres," at Holway, Taunton, in a Roman vessel containing a great number of similar coins, extending from Constantine to Honorius. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XXIV, pt. ii, p. 104).—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN, Taunton.

Sixpenny-bit of Edward VII, 1902 (*Mint condition*).—Presented by Mr. E. SPENCER DODGSON, Jesus Coll., Oxford.

Seventeenth-Century Taunton farthing, 1667 (*Boyne* 182), dug up in donor's garden at Evercreech.—Presented by Mr. EDWIN CORRY, Junr.

Eight coins, viz.:—Two Japanese; Indian piece, one pie; small coin, Ionian Islands, 1835; half-farthing, Victoria, 1843; Armada Centenary token, 1888, "Great Drury Lane Drama"; copies, guinea and half-guinea, George III.—Presented by Mr. F. T. J. HAYNES, Taunton.

Fifteen coins, including four 3rd brass Roman coins (locality unknown)—Postumus, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, and another unidentifiable.—Presented by Rev. C. HOUGHTON, Ashill Rectory.

Second brass Roman coin, defaced; halfpenny, George III, 1807 (good condition).—Presented by Mr. ROBERT LEWIS, Ashill.

Three copper coins, Fezzan.—Presented by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, Wellington.

Sixpenny of George II, perforated with two holes.—*Purchased*.

Spanish copper coin, "dos gramos," 1870.—Presented by Mr. F. MARKS, Taunton.

Sixpenny of William III, 1696.—Presented by Mr. THEO. TAYLOR, Taunton.

One-penny token, Wiveliscombe.—Presented by Mrs. PATTON, Stoke House, Taunton.

United States coin (one cent.), picked up by the donor in Nov., 1902, at St. Pierre, Martinique, immediately after the eruptions.—Presented by Capt. W. H. M. DANIELL, R.N.

IV. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Deed, with seal, of Thomas Esmonde, of Lodge, Chardstock ; date, 20 Elizabeth.—Presented by Mr. J. MOORE, 9, Victoria Avenue, Chard.

Two parchment documents, one of William and Mary, one of George I, relating to land in the parish of St. Olave's, Exeter.—Presented by Mr. W. H. FISHER, Taunton.

Water-colour (full-size copy, by H. Frier, Taunton) of the old oil-colour Map of "Meyndeepe and its adjacent Villages," presented by Mr. Wm. George, 1875. (The Laws on the sides of the original Map were not copied, as they are quite legible). See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xv, pt. ii, p. 1. (*Purchased*).

Framed photographs of three wash-drawings of Charlcombe Church, Bath (2), and Charlcombe Manor House, by S. H. Grimm, *circa* 1790. (The originals are in the British Museum).—Presented by Mr. T. S. BUSH, 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.

Five water-colour drawings of the interior of Ilminster Church, in gilt frames ; painted about 1871.—Presented by Mr. E. SLOPER, Crouch End, London.

Map of Somerset (coloured), divided into Hundreds ; *circa* 1750 ; in glazed oak frame.

Engraving of the Rt. Rev. Henry Phillpotts, D.D., Lord Bishop of Exeter. Born at Bridgwater, 6 May, 1778 ; died 18 September, 1869.

Engraving of the great Duke of Wellington ; painted by John Lilley ; engraved by James Scott. He was Lord of the Manor of Wellington, Somerset, and took his title therefrom.

Lithograph of the Shire Hall, Taunton, 1855-8 (by Day and Son).

Foundation-stone laid Aug. 14, 1855, by Edmund Berkeley, 1st Lord Portman, Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset. First used for public business at the Lent Assize, 1858. Architect, Mr. W. B. Moffatt, London ; builder, Mr. George

Pollard, Taunton; cost about £20,000, exclusive of land and approaches. (For further details see Webb's "History of Taunton.")

Presented by Mr. C. TITE, Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Portrait of Field-Marshal Sir John Lintorn A. Simmons, R.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; reproduced by Walton and Co., London.

He was born at Langford, Somerset, 12th February, 1821, died on February 14th, 1903, and was buried at Churchill, Somerset.

Presented by Lt.-Col. J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Etching of portion of Taunton Castle, and another on same sheet of "An Oak struck by Lightning," Sept., 1848, by W. F. Elliott.—Presented by Mr. D'ARCY TODD, London.

"Sale Bill-posters," Taunton, 1798-1824.

Printed letter to the "Inhabitants of Taunton," from H. B. Shillibeer, Sept. 28, 1843.

Copy of the "Taunton and Bridgwater Journal, No. 162, April 30th, 1814. Price Sixpence."—Presented by Messrs. WOODLEY & Co., "Somerset County Gazette."

"The Taunton Courier," Aug. 22, 1827; May 8, June 5, and July 3, 1833.—Presented by Mr. H. HAWKINS, Taunton.

The Bible, London, 1620, and two Concordances, 1622; bound together in leather, over oak, with brass fittings.—Presented by MISS GAPPER, 1, Haines Hill, Taunton.

Twenty-two half-plate photographs on "Nature mounts," viz.:—Glastonbury Abbey, 3; Tithe Barn, Glastonbury, 2; Wells Cathedral, 2; Huish Episcopi Church; West Pennard Church and Tithe Barn; East Stoke Church; Gate House, Montacute; Tithe Barn, Compton Dundon; Abbey Farm and Tithe Barn, 3; Hamp Green, Bridgwater (where the Duke of Monmouth is said to have slept); Lytes Cary, 2; Muchelney, 3.—Presented by Mr. JOHN B. CLARK, Street.

Seven quarter-plate mounted photographs of Wells Cathedral.—Presented by Mr. J. REG. H. WEAVER, Ealing, W.

Photograph, unmounted, and Bromide enlargement, mounted, of (1) The Water Gate, Bridgwater Castle—inner arch looking

towards river, 1902; and (2) outer arch of Water Gate, looking from river, 1902.—Presented by Mr. CHAS. MAJOR, Bridgwater.

Photograph of Rubbing of Brass Tablet to Louis Chevaleir, in Middlezoy Church, who fell in the Monmouth Rebellion.

V. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS.

Seven large bones of the Moa, and several bones of the feet, etc. (*Dinornis maximus*), New Zealand; portion of skull, probably of a young Moa; skull of the Kakapo bird, New Zealand.—Presented by Mr. WALTER RAYMOND, Yeovil.

Three large bones of the Moa (*Dinornis gigantea*), from Pareora, Middle Island, Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand;¹ large piece of lava from Mount Vesuvius.—Presented by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington.

Vertebrae of the Moa, found by the donor in a Moa Hunter's Encampment; several smooth pebbles, which had doubtless been swallowed by Moas to aid in the trituration of food (when these stones became very smooth, and therefore unserviceable, they were spewed up by the birds); and a quantity of flint chips and flakes (flint is not found, native, within a distance of fifty miles); all from one site on the seashore (sand) at Gore Bay, Cheviot, South Island, New Zealand, about sixty miles N. of Christchurch.—Presented by Mr. C. DILLWORTH FOX, "Foxdown," Waikari, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Skin of a Boa Constrictor, from Jilore, near Malindi, Giriama Country, British East Africa.—Presented by the Ven. ARCHDEACON ASKWITH.

A Water-Rail.²—Presented by Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND.

A young Cuckoo.² (*Presented*).

1. These were previously deposited in the Museum.

2. Stuffed by the Society.

(2). ROCKS, MINERALS, FOSSILS, ETC.

Large collection of examples of rocks, minerals, fossils, and Natural History specimens. (Mentioned on p. 2, pt. i, but not yet catalogued).

Six examples of Kauri gum (fossil gum), of different colours—the lemon and sherry-coloured being the rarest—from the West Coast of Auckland, N. Island, N.Z. Varnishes of fine quality are made from this gum.

Piece of gum which has dripped from a gum tree, N.Z.

Fragment of gold quartz from the “Wealth of Nations” Mine, Reefton, W. Coast of South Island, New Zealand.

Calcareous sinter on sedge, N.Z.

Jaspery clay ironstone, of dark green and chocolate colour, New Zealand.

Fragment of a limestone, N.Z.

Four *nuclei*—one of cannon-ball form, of *deep* sandstone—from rocks close to “Foxdown,” Waikari, New Zealand. (Note :—*The rock surrounding each of the nuclei is of the same nature as the nucleus itself.*)

Presented by Mr. C. DILLWORTH FOX, “Foxdown,” Waikari, Canterbury, N.Z.

About a dozen specimens of the twin crystals of calcite, from Mr. Worthington’s quarry at Bindon, near Wellington; from vein in the New Red Sandstone Conglomerate.—Presented by Mr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Bindon.

“The interest of these specimens lies in the ‘twinning,’ which is on the rarest of the twin laws of calcite.”—*H. L. Bowman, M.A.*

Fossil shell, *Gryphæa incurva*, from the Lower Lias under Mr. Duder’s shop in North Street, Taunton. Found in excavating in undisturbed gravel.—Presented by Mr. JOHN DUDER, Taunton.

“As the Lias comes within a few miles of Taunton, it is not surprising to find evidence that it once extended over the site of the Town and Castle.”—*A. J. Jukes Browne, F.G.S.*

Twenty-four Scotch pearls and fragments.—Presented by Mrs. C. TITE, Rosemount, Taunton.

Piece of fossil wood (about 2ft. long in its complete state). Obtained by the donor in the greensand, where it was lying *in situ*, at the east end of Beer Beach, near Seaton.—Presented by Mr. C. H. SPENCER PERCEVAL.

“A rough sea had removed the shingle and it was lying exposed. It was brought to my notice by one of the fishermen there some few years ago, when I obtained it. It was lying in one piece, but cracked through the middle. Chalcedony has formed on both sides of this crack.”—*C.H.S.P.*

Two pieces of fossilized oak, from “Nursery Field,” Motcombe, Shaftesbury.—Presented by Mrs. H. ST. G. GRAY, Taunton Castle.

Two pieces of wood from a large bulk washed up at Bude (1903), showing the work of barnacles and ship-worms.—Presented by Mrs. PATTON.

Oyster-shell-shaped “nucleus” from rocks in Derbyshire; some barnacles taken from the steel sides of a ship; vertebra of ichthyosaurus from Weymouth; specimen of iron ore from Dartmoor.—Presented by Mr. J. S. MAUDESLEY, Taunton.

Seventeen fossils from Pits in the chalk near Chard.—Presented by Mr. A. J. JUKES BROWNE, F.G.S., Torquay.

Eight belemnites from Dillington, near Ilminster.—Presented by Mr. W. H. FISHER, Taunton.

Additions to the Library.

From January 1st to November 18th, 1903.

DONATIONS.

Collections for a Parochial History of Chew Magna, by Fredk. A. Wood.—Presented by the Northern Branch of the Society.

The Ancestor, Nos. 4—7 ; the “Index Library,” pts. 90—93, including the following, not yet completed :—(1) London Inquis. Post Mortem, vol. iii ; (2) Worcester Wills, vol i ; (3) Chancery Proceedings, Reynardson’s Division, vol. i, A to K, 1649—1714 ; (4) Devon Wills ; and (5) Wilts Inquis. P.M., vol. II.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Hawkins’ Silver Coins of England, 1st edition.—Presented by Colonel BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Archæologia, vol. LVI, pts. 1 and 2 ; vol. LVII, pts. 1 and 2 ; and vol. LVIII, pt. 1.—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Large Bundle of Deeds relating to property at North Petherton previous to the year 1816, when it came into the possession of the donor’s family.¹—Presented by Lord HYLTON, Ammerdown Park, Radstock.

Reprints of the Devon Association, 1896—1902 (bound in one vol.), viz., Remarks on (1) Exon Domesday, (2) Exchequer

1. Lord Hylton has since sold the property.

Tax Books, (3) Testa de Nevill, (4) Tax Roll, 31 Ed. I, (5) Feudal Aids, (6) Pipe Rolls, Hen. II, (7) Index.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. T. W. WHALE, Mount Nessing, Weston Park, Bath.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1903.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Somerset or Somersetshire.

BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD FRY, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

NOTE.—*The passages in square brackets have been added since the paper was read.*

OF late years a scruple seems to have arisen in some philologically sensitive consciences as to the use of the word "Somersetshire;" and as I find from the last volume of the *Proceedings* of this Society that this scruple for some years kept an eminent county gentleman from becoming a member of our Society (*Proceedings*, vol. 48, part i, p. 59), it may be permissible to ask you to consider the point somewhat more fully than was done by the Rev. C. S. Taylor in his note on the subject read before the Society last year (*Proceedings*, vol. 48, part i, p. 34).

The question whether the word "Somersetshire" is a right word to use must depend, as I conceive, on the usage of those

who speak, and know how to speak, the English language. If such persons have been in the habit, of long time, of speaking of "Somersetshire," then it is pedantry to reject it on any antiquarian or etymological ground. If, on the contrary, there has not been such a usage, but the word has lately been introduced, or has never been habitually used by those whom we regard as masters of English pure and undefiled, then we are entitled to expel it as a vulgarism or solecism. In a word, usage is the *jus et norma loquendi*, and must be decisive in this and all like cases.

Over and above this primary question, there may remain another, as to the original propriety of the use of the word ; but the two questions must not be confounded together.

Let me turn to the first question—the usage of the word. I say without fear of contradiction that it has been in use for many hundred years, that for the greater part of those years its continuous use is apparent, and that throughout the whole of that period its continuous use is probable.

Domesday is understood to have been completed by 1086, and the Book of Exeter (or as it is sometimes called the Exon Domesday) is believed to have been composed about the same time, and from the same materials as Domesday Book itself ; but it contains certain details omitted in the larger compilation (Sir Henry James, *Introduction to Domesday*). In Domesday itself the name of the county is written at the heading throughout as Somersete, and in the list of the tenants of the King in the county the same word is used. In the Exon work, on the contrary, we get three forms, Sumersete, Sumerseta, and three times Summerseta Syra,¹ i.e., evidently our modern Somersetshire. This variation in the name of the county is interesting, as it shows that both forms were in use at least very soon after the Norman Conquest.

The next citation in point of date which I can give, is from

(1). *Libri Censualis Vocati Domesday Book Additamenta*, 1816, pp. 127, 428, 453.

the Peterborough copy of the *Saxon Chronicle*, for the year 1122 :—"On the night of the 8th of the Kalends of August, there was a very great earthquake over all Somersetshire and Gloucestershire," "Ofer eal Sumersetescire and Gleawecestrescire." (Thorpe's *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, i, 373).

I will hereafter say something on the suggestion that the east country recording monk carelessly applied the term "shire" to a west country division.

If I am not able to adduce any authority between the Norman period and the reign of Henry VIII, it is easy to remember how barren that period is, comparatively speaking, in English literature. But as we all know, the last Henry sent Leland on a tour of inspection throughout his kingdom, and three times he appears to have visited our county. The passages bearing on it in his great topographical work have been conveniently put together and edited by our indefatigable member, the Rev. E. H. Bates, in his *Leland in Somersetshire*: and looking through that I find that whilst the old traveller uses the longer form more than twenty times, he uses the shorter form only twice, and then in connection with the title of the Earl of Somerset.

Camden, our next great antiquary, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, has a chapter headed "Somersetshire," which begins with the words, "The County of Somerset, commonly called Somersetshire;" and Gough, the editor of *Camden*, uses like language.

Norden (who, I believe, wrote late in the sixteenth century) has in his description of England a bit of dialogue which may still be acceptable to the dwellers in our county. A boy speaks, and says, "I was once in Somersetshire about a place neare Taunton called Tandeanne. I did like their land and their husbandry well." To which the surveyor makes reply, "You speake of the paradise of England," (New Shakesp. Socy., p. 230, cited by Archbold, *Somerset Religious Houses*, p. 15).

[Celia Ficunes, a lady who towards the end of the XVII Century made a journey "through England on a side saddle," of which her account has recently been published (p. 199), writes of the county as Summersetshire."]

Our modern county historians are of the same mind. It will be enough to refer to Collinson, who on his two title pages entitles his work, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset*, and *The History of Somersetshire*; to Rutter on the North Western division of the county (see *e.g.*, pp. 11, 12, 19, 55); and to the author of the article on the county in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (xxii, p. 259).

One eminent writer on the history of our county remains to be cited—I mean Mr. Freeman. His interesting little book on the Cathedral Church of Wells (London, 1870), gives, on p. xiii, a list of "the Bishops of Somersetshire or Wells," and in the body of the work—in how many places I have not stopped to enquire—he makes use of the word in question without scruple or apology (*e.g.*, pp. 12, 23). So again, in his paper on Perpendicular Architecture, in the second volume of our *Proceedings*, he writes freely of "Somersetshire Models" (p. 35) and "Somersetshire Perpendicular" (p. 7). In vol. 3, writing on the same subject, he speaks of "The Perpendicular style of Somersetshire" (p. 1). In vol. 4, ii, p. 3, he talks of "The distinctive Somersetshire steeple." I will not multiply quotations from Mr. Freeman in subsequent papers. At the date of these writings he seems to have had no scruple about the word, but in 1879, he delivered an address, to which I shall hereafter refer, in which he denied that the County of Somerset was a shire. This address has been, I believe, the origin of the notion that the suffix is inaccurate.

I will now turn from the county historians to the geographers. Speed, in his *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, (ed. 1611) uses the inculpatated word (see his map and

description of the county); so does Carey in his *English Atlas*, 1793 (see his map and description); [and so did the earlier map publisher, H. Moll (who came to London in 1698 and died in 1732), in the title to a map which he published of the county.]

The historians are in like manner free from scruples as to the use of the word in question. I will refer to Lord Clarendon (*Hist.* viii, 25, ix ed.): to Lord Hopton, a Somerset man by birth, and for some time member of Parliament for Wells (Hopton's *Narrative*; edited by Chadwyck-Healey, pp. 11, 17, 62); [to Chas. James Fox (*James ii*, 1808, p. 228)]; to Lord Macaulay (*Hist.* i, pp. 280, 283, 285); Chap. V, in the story of Monmouth's Invasion; to Froude (*History* iii, 436, 437); to J. R. Green (see *Making of England*, p. 392); to Sir Geo. Trevelyan (*Chas. James Fox*, p. 55); [to Mr. James Bryce (*Studies in Contemporary Biography*, p. 282); and to Mr. Walter Besant and Mr. Frederic Harrison and Professor Oman (in *Alfred the Great*, 1899, pp. 16, 50, 137)].

The natives or residents in the county have been equally free in the use of the word, as is evidenced by the name of our own Society, and of the Somersetshire Society. I have already referred to Lord Hopton as a man of the county. I may refer in addition to Coleridge ("Lines written while ascending Brockley Combe, Somersetshire"); to Mrs. Sandford (*Thos. Poole and his Friends*, i, 48, 80, 208, 248, 253, 303; ii, 273, 319; also correspondence cited, ii, 108, 113); to Walter Bagehot (*Lombard St.*, Introductory, ed. 1899, pp. 12, 289); and, lastly, to an anonymous poet of the XVII Century, who in *The Peasant in London*, writes,

"This famous city of Lungeon
Is 'worth all Zomerset-zhire."

(see Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, prefatory description, p. xxvii).

[The legislature and legal authorities have not rejected the use of the word. The statute of 4 James I, cap. 2, sections 5

and 7, contains more than one instance of the use of Somersetshire, and in one case of the remarkable expression of "the said county of Somersetshire." Goddard in his *Extracts from the Sessions Rolls of the county of Somerset*, London, 1765, p. 19, gives a copy of a C^{er}tiorari headed "Somersetshire."]

Of the contemporary use of the word in question, whether in the popular or the literary language of the county, there can, I suppose, be no doubt. Kelly publishes a *Directory of Gloucestershire, Somersetshire and the City of Bristol*; Murray a *Handbook for Travellers in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire and Somersetshire*; and Prof. Maitland, one of our most learned antiquaries, writes of Bratton Court as "on the Somersetshire side of Exmoor" (*Bracton's Note Book*, i, p. 14).

These quotations, it will be observed, establish a long continued usage of the inculpat^{ed} word for more than eight centuries. They show its use by men of the county, and men unconnected with the county; by the literate and illiterate; [by the legislature]; by antiquaries, historians, and geographers. He must, I think, be an excessive stickler for antiquity who is scandalised by the novelty of a word used by the Domesday Commissioners of the Conqueror; he must be a purist or a pedant who is offended by a word used by such writers as Clarendon, Coleridge, Macaulay, and Froude. At any rate, I think my citations are enough to clear the memories of the founders of our Society from the charge levelled against them of not knowing the name of the county of whose history they were studious.

But be this as it may, say the critics of the word, Somerset never was, and is not, a shire. "Of course," said Mr. Taylor, last year, "strictly speaking it is not. It was never carved out of a larger district, as Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, and the rest, were carved out of Mercia."

I cannot see that the proposition is self-evident. I cannot see why Mr. Taylor says that "of course" it is not strictly speaking a shire. Middlesex, Essex, Sussex, each represent

an old kingdom, and no doubt had an organisation as a kingdom before they became shires; but so far as I can learn, there never was a kingdom of Somerset, and the Somersætan never had any organisation, (other than perhaps a tribal constitution), before they became part of Wessex—and surely Somerset was as much a part of Wessex as Oxford was of Mercia.

When Alfred took refuge at Athelney he was a fugitive from his capital and his court, but not from his kingdom; and when he led the men of Somerset, Dorset and Hampshire against the Danes at Æthendun he was at the head of his own subjects.

But, in point of fact, there is at least strong reason to believe that Somerset was a shire before Oxfordshire or Gloucestershire ever acquired a title to that name, for the shire appears to be originally a West Saxon institution, and Wessex seems to have been divided into *shires*, whilst Mercia was divided into *regiones* or *maegths*, (Stubbs's *Cons. Hist.*, i, 129).

Ini or Ine, the West Saxon king, who reigned from A.D. 688 to 721, was intimately associated with our county. To him we owe the restoration of Glastonbury, the foundation of Taunton, and the building of his palace at South Petherton. He was not only a great warrior and king, but a great law-giver, and the laws of Ine are the one West Saxon code which we possess. These laws contain three distinct references to the shire as an existing institution of the kingdom of Wessex. In Section 8, the scirmen are spoken of as judicial persons from whom justice may be demanded. Still more suggestive is the connection between the eolderman and the *scir* mentioned in the 36th Section, which enacts that if an eolderman permits a prisoner to escape he shall forfeit his *scir*, and the 39th Section shows that a man could not at his own choice remove from one shire to another without incurring a penalty.¹

1. Thorpe's *Ancient Laws*, i, 107.

Thus, then, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred years before Alfred ascended the throne, we find the *scir* as a known division for administrative purposes existing throughout Wessex. But though we have earlier codes in other of the Saxon kingdoms, we have in them no mention of the shire, which thus makes its appearance in English history in the laws of the king who dwelt at South Petherton, and did more for our county than perhaps any other monarch has ever done, (see Green's *Conquest*, p. 232).

The history of the word "shire" thus appears to be directly adverse to Mr. Taylor's suggestion that the Peterborough chronicler wrongly applied a Mercian word to a West Saxon division.

The names of the shires into which Wessex was early divided were derived sometimes from the principal towns within them, sometimes from the principal Saxon tribes inhabiting the district, and once at least from a local peculiarity. Thus, Hampshire or Hamptonschire is the division of which the chief town was Hampton, now known as Southampton to distinguish it from its Northern namesake; Wiltshire or Wiltonschire from the town of Wilton; Devonshire, or Defnashire from Dyfnaint, the Celtic name for Devon, which seems to have been adopted by the Saxon conquerors of that district; Somerset from the Somerscetan; and Dorset from the Dorscetan; and Berkshire or Berroc-scire as the Saxons called it, from a wood abounding in that district. Some of these shires naturally appear in the Saxon Chronicles before others; Devonshire appearing in the entry for the year 851, and Hampshire and Berkshire in that for 860. If the division of Wessex into shires was a single act, then, of course, Somersetshire was contemporary with the others; if it was a process which began with the heart of the kingdom in Hampshire and spread thence to the remoter parts, it is not likely that Devon would have acquired its title of a shire at an earlier date than the nearer Somerset.

Mr. Freeman is no doubt responsible for the campaign against the word "Somersetshire," and in his address to the historical section of the Archæological Institute, at Taunton, in 1879, (republished in his *English Towns and Districts*, under the title of "The Shire and the Gà,") he addressed himself to the task of proving that whilst Northamptonshire was a typical shire, "Somerset is an immemorial gà." (p. 105).

In the Red Book of the Exchequer is an old document called "Numerus Hidarum Quarundam cis-Humbranorum," and there is another copy of this paper with some variations amongst the Cottonian MSS. (Claud D. 2), and this document Gale printed (*Hist. Brit. Scriptores*, vol. i, p. 748). The document is not of great antiquity, and nothing material is known about it. It is a list of names of places and the number of hides they contain, and amongst them are Nox-gaga, Othgaga, and Uncungga, and three others ending in "inga." I do not think that anyone has supposed that the names ending in *ungga* or *inga* contain the element *gà* as a local word, but the two first names do end with that syllable in such a way that it is possible to consider that they retain the old word *gà* or *gau*, which undoubtedly existed and exists in German, as in Brisgau, Ammergau, and so forth.

Mr. Kemble printed this list of names and tried to identify some of them, but left Nox-gaga and Othgaga without any even attempted identification,¹ : and except that Mr. Freeman has said (why, he does not say), that these two places were in Mercia,² no one knows or pretends to know, where they were. Now these two names in a document of unascertained origin and date, are, I believe, the sole evidence, if evidence they can be called, of the existence in England of any division of the county or institution known as a *gà* or *gau*.

It is always rash to assert a negative in a subject of wide

(1). Kemble's *Saxons*, i, 72, et seq.

(2). *English Towns*, p. 120.

range, but so far as I have been able to trace out the matter, there is no mention in any law or institution of Saxon origin, in any chronicler or writer whomsoever, of a *gà* or *gau*, as an English division. Mr. Kemble (i, 72), has a chapter on the *gà* or *scir*, and assumes the existence of the word, though it has been, he says, "almost universally superseded by that of *scir*, or *shire*." So far as evidence goes at present, the *gà*, as an English division, may, I think, be regarded as a pure myth; nor can I find that any human being ever heard or thought that Somerset was a *gà* until Mr. Freeman, in the year of grace, 1879, propounded the theory.

It is strange, too, that Mr. Freeman, having found these two places with the termination *gà* in Mercia, transfers the word without evidence to Wessex, and says, "the Mercian shire is another thing from the West Saxon *gà*."

Bishop Stubbs's way of dealing with the question seems to me far more satisfactory. "A shire system," he says (i, 130), "had been at work in Wessex as early as the reign of Ine. Whether before the name of shire was introduced into Mercia, the several *maegths* or regions bore any common designation, such as that of *gau*, must remain in entire obscurity. There is extant a list of thirty-four divisions of England, gathered out of Bede, and perhaps other sources now lost, and recording the number of hides contained in each. The termination *gà*, which is found here in some cases may be the German *gau*, but the age and value of the document are very uncertain, and the divisions as a rule do not correspond with the historical shires."

But Mr. Freeman has yet another point to make against "Somersetshire." "The root of the whole matter," he says, "is that the names Somerset and Dorset are strictly tribal names" (p. 121); and he implies, without perhaps expressly asserting, that the Saxons never applied the word shire to a tribal name. But the context of the passage I have quoted negatives this implied proposition, for he quotes the use of

the words Defenascire (Devonshire) and Shropshire, the one a name derived from the tribe Defenan, who, as I have already said, seem to have adopted a name from their Celtic predecessors, and the other from the tribe of the Shrobsætan.

It might be a matter of interest to enquire what has determined the usage with regard to the word shire as applied to some, and denied to other of the fifty-two counties of England and Wales. I think that it is never applied where the county represents in its name an ancient Saxon monarchy. Thus we never add it to Middlesex, Essex, Sussex, and Surrey—the South Kingdom (see *Enc. Brit.*, s. vi, Surrey); nor when it represents a folk, as Norfolk, Suffolk; nor when it ends in land, as Cumberland, Northumberland (except in the case of Rutland, sometimes called Rutlandshire); nor when it describes an island, as Anglesea (the Isle of the Angles), Durham (Dunholm, Hill Island); nor lastly, where from some special vitality the Celtic, or pre-Saxon, name has been adopted by the Saxons, and hence descended to us, as Kent (known sometimes as Kentshire to the Saxons (Green's *Conquest*, p. 234), and Cornwall. To the remaining forty-one counties, I believe that the suffix “Shire” is commonly applied.

I lay these observations before the Society as the best I can offer on the subject, but with a full consciousness that they may be open to correction in many particulars; but, unless I am greatly in error, there is no need for the Society to be ashamed of its name.

The Geology of the Country round Chard.

BY A. J. JUKES BROWNE, B.A., F.G.S.

(1) INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE oldest rocks in the immediate neighbourhood of Chard are those belonging to the Liassic Series; these come to the surface in the valley east of Chard and occupy a large area to the northward round Ilminster and Broadway. Resting on the Lias are the Greensand and Chalk which together form the Upper Cretaceous Series, and it is these strata which underlie Chard and most of the surrounding country.

Remnants of a still newer formation occur on some of the Chalk hills in the shape of gravel consisting of flint and chert pebbles mixed with reddish sand or clay: these beds are considered to be of the same age as the gravels which lie on the Chalk south and south-west of Dorchester, and belong to the Bagshot division of the Eocene Series. Finally on the lower slopes of some of the valleys are other gravels of much more recent date: these consist mainly of materials derived from the Greensand and Chalk, and are deposits formed by the action of rain and rivers during the excavation of the valleys to their present depth in Pleistocene times.

From the above brief description it will be seen that the strata which form the country near Chard belong to four different periods of geological history: the following table shows the subdivisions which are recognised and the average thickness of each.

<i>Periods.</i>	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Thickness.</i>
Pleistocene	Valley Gravels	Variable.
Eocene	Bagshot Gravels	Variable.
Upper Cretaceous	Upper Chalk	+ 100 feet.
	Middle Chalk	100 „
	Lower Chalk	60 „
	Selbornian	180 „
Liassic	Upper Lias	60 „
	Marlstone	260 „
	Lower Lias	480 „

Those members of the Society who are interested in the Lias and its fossils will find an account of all that is known about that formation in Mr. H. B. Woodward's memoir.¹

The Cretaceous rocks are less well-known, and have not yet been completely surveyed, but I visited most of the quarries round Chard in 1892 and the observations then made have been published by the Geological Survey in a memoir on the Cretaceous Rocks of England, of which two volumes have been published. From these and from my notes on the Chalk Rock I have prepared a connected account of these rocks as developed in the neighbourhood of Chard.

If my readers will look at the sketch-map which accompanies this paper they will see where the different strata above mentioned come to the surface, and they will notice that while in some places the outcrops follow the natural features of the country with fair regularity, in other places they are terminated abruptly by straight or slightly curved lines. These lines are what geologists call faults, that is to say they are planes of fracture and dislocation,—cracks in the earth's crust along which differential movement has taken place, so that the strata on one side of the crack are higher than the corresponding beds on the other side. Such faults are very frequent round Chard; some of them are only small dislo-

(1). *The Jurassic Rocks of Great Britain*, Vol. III (*Mem. Geol. Survey*).

cations such as those seen in the quarry on Snowdon Hill, while in other cases the vertical displacement amounts to 200 or 300 feet.

With this explanation we may proceed to describe the principal characteristics of the several members of the Cretaceous Series in Somerset.

(2) THE SELBORNIAN SANDS.

The Greensand of Chard and the Blackdown Hills is the equivalent of the Gault and Upper Greensand of Dorset, Wiltshire and more eastern counties. For this formation the single name *Selbornian* has recently been proposed, because it was found that when followed from east to west the argillaceous portion or Gault becomes more and more sandy till in West Dorset, Devon and Somerset, it is almost wholly composed of sand. Consequently it was desirable that this formation should receive a name which would be equally applicable to all its different local aspects or facies.

At and near Chard the Selbornian consists of the following beds, stated in descending order ;—

	Feet.
5. Hard nodular calcareous grit, consisting of coarse quartz-sand and shell fragments : some fossils	8
4. Grey sand and sandstone, with layers and lumps of black chert, locally called "flints"	30
3. Hard calcareous glauconitic sandstone .	8
2. Green glauconitic sand with broken shells about	12
1. Soft, fine-grained greenish-grey sand, weathering yellow ; this consists of small grains of quartz and glauconite with some of mica in the lower part .	120
	<hr/>
	About 178



VIEW OF THE QUARRY AT SNOWDON HILL, CHARD.

SHOWING THE JUNCTION OF THE CHALK AND THE SELBORNIAN SANDSTONES.

The lower beds (Nos. 1 and 2) are the equivalents of the Blackdown Sands, but do not here contain the siliceous concretions which have been so long quarried for scythe-stones at the western end of the Blackdown Hills. The higher beds (Nos. 3 to 5) are the equivalents of the Chert Beds of the Isle of Wight and of Wiltshire, and belong to the zone of *Pecten asper*, though that fossil does not occur in them near Chard.

The lowest sands are exposed in a pit by the road to Crewkerne near the first milestone out of Chard, and the Greensand with broken shells is seen in a sand pit on Foxdon Hill north of Chard, but no perfect fossils have been found at either place. The glauconitic sandstone (No. 3) is visible in a small quarry at the south end of Storridge Hill, east of Chardstock, and the higher beds are well exposed in the large quarry on Snowdon Hill, west of Chard (see illustration), and also in a quarry half-a-mile east of Chaffcombe.

The topmost bed is chiefly remarkable for containing the remains of small crabs in some abundance, mostly in a broken state; some other fossils have also been found, notably *Lima clypeiformis*, a good specimen of which is in the Society's Museum, *Pecten* (*Neithea*) *quinquecostatus*, *Trigonia affinis*, and some Brachiopoda such as *Rhynchonella dimidiata*, *Rh. grasiana*, *Terebratula ovata* and *Terebrirostra lyra*.

The upper surface of this bed is a well-marked plane, which has been waterworn to some extent by the action of a current before the deposition of the overlying stratum.

(3) THE LOWER CHALK.

The Lower Chalk of England is the equivalent of the Cenomanian stage of French geologists. Near Chard this division is about 60 feet thick, and its basement bed is one of the most interesting and highly fossiliferous beds in the south-west of England. This bed is about a foot thick and consists of brownish phosphatic concretions and phosphatized fossils

embedded in a nodular buff-coloured sandy limestone, which in colour and consistency is not unlike mortar or cement. This fossiliferous conglomerate passes up into a whiter and more chalky limestone, which however is still hard and sandy, about two feet in thickness. Above this is lumpy glauconitic chalk, passing up into pure white chalk, of which from fifteen to twenty feet are seen in Snowdon quarry.

The sandy beds at the base may be regarded as the condensed equivalent of the Chalk Marl of the more eastern counties. The lowest stratum contains a large variety of fossils. Cephalopoda are abundant, including large species of *Nautilus* and *Ammonites*; *Schlænbachia varians*, *Acanthoceras rotomagensis*, and *Acanth. Mantelli* are the commonest species, the little boat-shaped *Scaphites æqualis* is abundant, and fragments of *Turritiles* are not rare. Among bivalve shells *Arca passyi*, *Cucullæa mailleana*, *Myoconcha cretacea*, *Cyprina quadrata*, *Unicardium ringmeriense* and *Pecten asper* are some of the most notable. Gasteropoda are more numerous than is usual in the Lower Chalk, and many of the species have not yet been described, but *Pleurotomaria mailleana*, *Pl. cassisiana*, *Turbo rotomagensis*, and *Avellana cassis* have been identified. Some few Echinoderms such as *Holaster subglobosus* and *Galerites castanea* are also common. All these and many other fossils are crowded together in the lower ten or twelve inches, but above that level fossils get rarer, though large *Holaster subglobosus* and *Discoidea cylindrica* occur for two feet above the basement-bed.

In the overlying soft whitish chalk very few fossils of any kind have been found, *Holaster trecensis* being the only one I saw; the thickness of this chalk is probably from thirty to thirty-five feet, but only the lower part is seen at Snowdon. The only place where I have seen the higher part of the Lower Chalk in this district is a quarry near Combe Wood, about two miles north-west of Chard; here the beds are dipping to the eastward and the section shows twenty-five to thirty feet

of whitish chalk, passing below soft grey marl, of which about twelve feet are seen. What is the full thickness of this grey marl, and what comes in above it, are points on which at present we have no information.

From Chard the Lower Chalk extends south-westward to Cotley, Hook, and Chardstock, but the quarries near these places are more or less overgrown. It is seen again at and near the village of Membury, where the lower part is soft and silty, the middle part harder with some rough and lumpy beds, and the total thickness seems to be about sixty feet. The basement bed is exposed in a quarry north of Membury, near Furley, but it is not so hard and conglomeratic as at Chard, though fossils are abundant and of the same species.

When, however, we go still further south to the coast between Lyme Regis and Axmouth we find that the greater part of the Lower Chalk has thinned out and disappeared, the whole of it being represented by two or three feet of hard calcareous sandstone and quartziferous limestone, while at one place (Charton Bay) even this is absent. This rapid attenuation of the Lower Chalk is a unique phenomenon in England, though there is a similar case on the borders of France and Belgium. It indicates the proximity of a coast line to the south and south-west during the formation of the Lower Chalk. The sandy beds, seen at Wilmington and along the Devon coast, must have been formed in shallow water, and the materials must have been distributed by a strong current; while the chalk of Membury and Chard was deposited in deeper water, where no strong currents intruded themselves.

(4) THE MIDDLE CHALK.

The Middle division of the Chalk commences with beds of rough and rather hard nodular chalk, passing up into a looser lumpy kind of chalk, and this passes into firm white chalk containing scattered black flints. The lower, rougher part is known as the zone of *Rhynchonella Cuvieri*, and the higher

part as the zone of *Terebratulina*. The total thickness is probably from 80 to 100 feet, but owing to the frequent faults there are few places where an estimate can be formed. On the Devon coast it is from 120 to 140 feet thick.

The upper part of Snowdon Hill west of Chard consists of this chalk, and it runs some way down the western slope of the hill. It is exposed in a quarry on the south side of the Honiton road a little over a mile west of Chard, and here the characteristic Middle Chalk fossils have been found, *e.g.*, *Rhynchonella Cuvieri*, *Inoceramus mytiloides* and *Galerites subrotundus*. At Whitestaunton a small tract of this chalk has been let down between faults and a quarry is opened in it which has yielded the same fossils together with *Cardiaster pygmæus*.

South of Chard a tract of Middle Chalk comes in between Forton and Chardstock House. A quarry less than half-a-mile west of Forton exposes hard nodular chalk, passing up into loose nodular chalk which is crowded with shells of *Inoceramus mytiloides*. The outcrop of this hard chalk makes a fairly marked feature which can be traced southward toward Tatworth, and there is another large but rather shallow quarry opposite Tatworth Vicarage, where 12 to 14 feet of similar beds are exposed, but in a more rubbly and weathered condition. This chalk is cut off by a fault which runs from east to west a little south of the quarry and brings the Selbornian Sands up to its level.

The Middle Chalk however comes in again on the higher ground north-east of Chardstock, and is exposed in a small pit on the east side of the lane about two-thirds of a mile N.E. of the church. This exposure is small but important, because I obtained from it a specimen of the Ammonite, known as *Acanthoceras nodosoides*, a species which is not very common in England, and has only been found in the zone of *Rhynchonella Cuvieri*.

At Membury, the lower nodular part of this chalk is ex-

posed in an old quarry west of the church, and in the lanes which lead westward from the village; here beds belonging to the Middle Chalk can be traced through a height of more than 100 feet, so that (unlike the Lower Chalk) this division seems to thicken in a southerly direction. This inference is confirmed by measurements taken in the cliffs at Pinhay, near Lyme, where the Middle Chalk has a total thickness of 140 feet, 60 feet being assignable to the zone of *Rhynchonella Cuvieri* and about 80 feet to that of *Terebratulina*.

The higher zone has not been positively identified in any of the quarries near Chard, though two quarries near Wambrook show white chalk with scattered flints which may belong to it; and its highest beds are visible in the quarry on the hill north-west of Combe, ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chard).

The Middle Chalk is believed to have been formed in much deeper water than the Lower Chalk; its extension to the southward without any lithological change shows that subsidence had taken place, that the strong current had ceased to sweep over this part of the sea-floor, which was now covered by a deep sea, and inhabited by a very different assemblage of animals.

(5) THE UPPER CHALK.

Very little of the Upper Chalk enters into the structure of the country round Chard, and only its basal beds belonging to the zone of *Holaster planus* are exposed. On the Devon coast near Lyme, this zone has a thickness of about forty feet and is succeeded by about fifty feet of the succeeding zone of *Micraster cortestudinarium*.

The zone of *Holaster planus* has at its base some beds of very hard cream-coloured limestone, which are known by the name of Chalk Rock. These beds have been traced from the county of Suffolk, all across England to the neighbourhood of Chard, which is the most westerly inland locality at which Upper Chalk occurs. It is only found to the north of Chard where there are two isolated patches or outliers of it.

One of these tracts caps the higher parts of a triangular area of Middle Chalk near Wadeford, which is let down by faults far below its normal level. There is no good exposure, but in an old pit, south-west of Wadeford House, fragments of the rock can be found, and the outcrop is traceable by similar fragments across the fields.

The other tract is an outlier on Combe Beacon Hill, and at a much higher level, the outcrop on the eastern side of this hill occurring at about 740 feet above the sea. A chalk-pit at the eastern end of the hill, half-a-mile N.W. of Combe St. Nicholas, showed the following section in 1892.

	Feet.
Clay-with-flints, of irregular depth	3 to 7
Chalk Rock. { Hard chalky limestone, breaking up into small lumps and blocks, (some fossils), about	3
Middle Chalk { Nodular chalk, less hard than above	3
{ More massive chalk, still rather nodular	3
{ White blocky chalk, largely covered by talus	16
	—
About	30

From the Chalk Rock the following fossils were obtained, *Solariella gemmata* (a cast), *Spondylus spinosus*, *Rhynchonella Cuvieri*, *Rh. reedensis*, and the cast of a coral (*Parasmilia*). In the underlying nodular chalk *Plicatula Barroisi*, *Rhynchonella reedensis* and *Discoidea Dixoni* were found.

The Chalk Rock of this district does not seem to contain any layers of green-coated phosphatic nodules as it does further east, but it includes some small bits of brown phosphate and some greenish lumps, and some scattered grains of dark green glauconite are clearly visible. This recurrence of glauconite in the Chalk Rock throughout England is an inter-

esting fact, for no visible grains of this mineral occur in the white chalk below, or in that above.

It is also worthy of note that Chalk Rock has been quarried in many other counties for road-metal, and that it makes a very good road-bed, and even a good surface, if mixed with flints that are broken up into smaller pieces than those of the Rock.

As the summit of Beacon Hill is about 815 feet there must be some thickness of Upper Chalk upon it, probably sufficient to bring in the zone of *Micraster cortestudinarium*, but no other exposure was seen.

(6) THE EOCENE DEPOSITS.

These deposits have not yet been mapped by the Geological Survey in the country round Chard, and I was not concerned in examining them: probably only very small remnants of them are left, but I noticed in some places traces of gravel containing small rounded pebbles of flint and of quartz.

All the higher parts of the Chalk ridges are covered by a deep soil consisting of a brownish clay full of rough unworn flints; this deposit is known as the Clay-with-flints and its preservation is due to the gradual solution of the Chalk by the action of percolating rain-water: by such solution the whole surface of the Chalk has been lowered and eaten out into pits and hollows, in which the flints (being insoluble) have accumulated and have been mixed with the clayey portions of the Eocene Beds, which once spread over the surface of the Chalk. This clay-with-flints can be seen in the cutting for the main road on the top of Snowdon Hill, and in the quarry on Combe Beacon Hill.

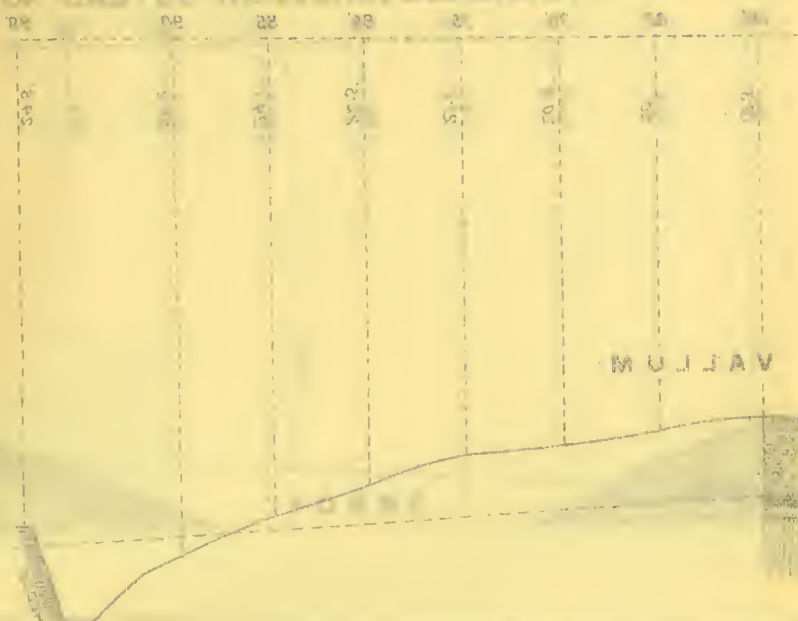
(7) VALLEYS AND VALLEY-GRAVELS.

Valley-gravels are the deposits of the streams which have excavated the existing valleys out of the plateau which once connected the present hill-tops. They are the only remnants

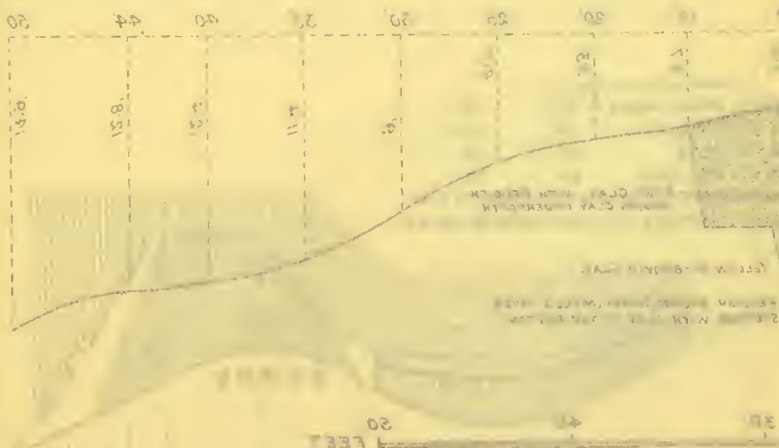
of the material which once filled up the space between the opposing slopes of the valleys throughout their courses from the watershed to the sea ; all the rest of this material having been carried down by the rivers and streams into the sea.

To explain this process of valley-erosion would be too long a story for embodiment in this paper, but there are many interesting considerations connected with it, and I may in the future be able to contribute some notes on this subject with especial application to the valleys of Devon and Somerset. At present I can only refer my readers to a paper on the "Origin of the Valleys in the Chalk Downs of North Dorset," published in the Proceedings of the Dorset Nat. Hist. and Ant. Field Club, vol. xvi, p. 5.

TERMINUS, JACKSON, ALABAMA



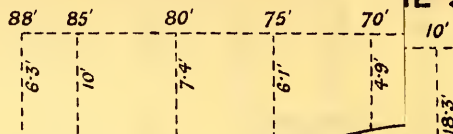
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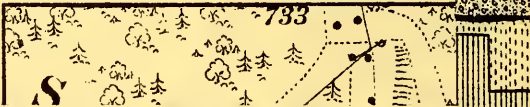
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SHOWING THE POSITION MAP



Excavations at Castle Neroche, Somerset, June—July, 1903.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

I. THE NAME, "NEROCHE."

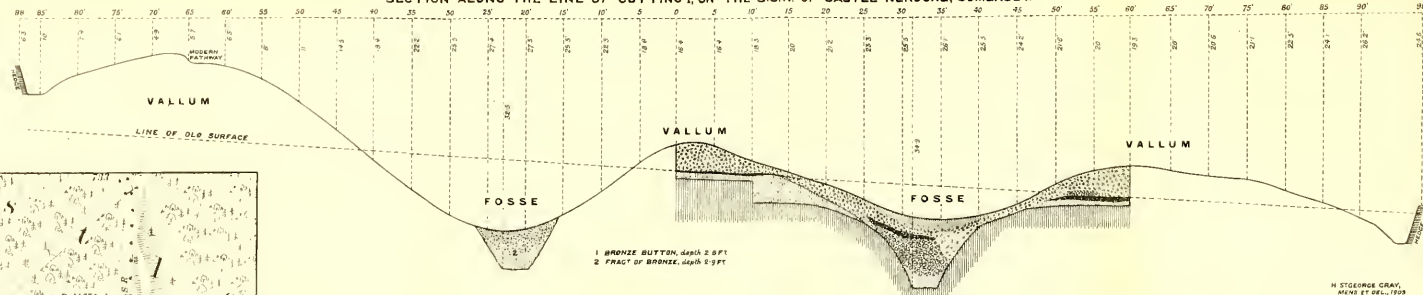
ABBREVIATIONS:—Cal. = Calendar ; C.R. = Close Rolls ; P.R. = Patent Rolls ; S.P. = State Papers ; Som. R.S. = Somerset Record Society ; F. of F. = Feet of Fines.

THE derivation of "Neroche" has from time to time caused much controversy, and has not yet been satisfactorily determined. In this debate, we have not only to consider the proper name of "Castle Neroche," but also the term popularly used by the peasants of the neighbourhood and others, viz., "Castle Rache."¹ Personally I am not prepared to offer any explanation of the term, but I have endeavoured to forward the solution of the problem by devoting much time to the collecting of various spellings of "Neroche" and "Rache," from numerous records of Neroche Forest, and a few of the Camp itself, extending from the thirteenth century to the present day ; these spellings have reached a surprisingly large number, viz., thirty-seven, and it seems desirable to record them. Those commencing with "R" are as follows :—

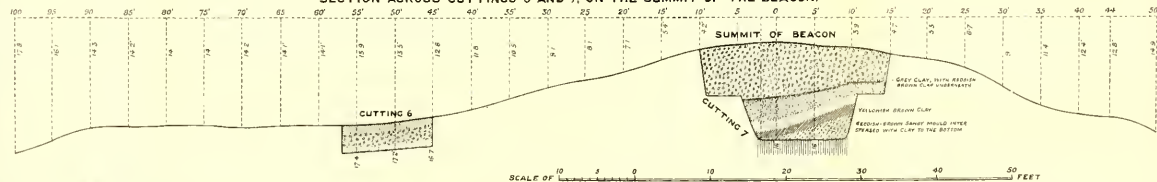
1. See Rev. W. A. Jones' paper, *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. v, 1854, pt. ii, p. 81.

The Rev. H. A. Cartwright (Whitestaunton) has suggested that "Castle Rache" might have been originally derived from the Anglo-Saxon "*Rachen-teges*" = neck-bonds,—those terrible instruments of torture used in Stephen's reign. (See *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, 1861 ; original texts, vol. I, p. 382 ; translation, vol. II, p. 231).

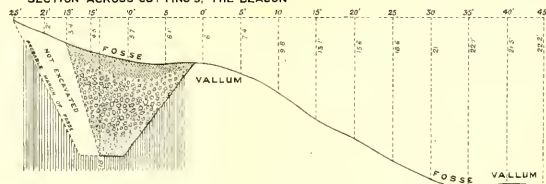
SECTION ALONG THE LINE OF CUTTING I, ON THE S.S.W. OF CASTLE NEROCHE, SOMERSET.



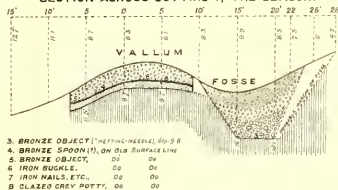
SECTION ACROSS CUTTINGS 6 AND 7, ON THE SUMMIT OF "THE BEACON".



SECTION ACROSS CUTTING 5, "THE BEACON"

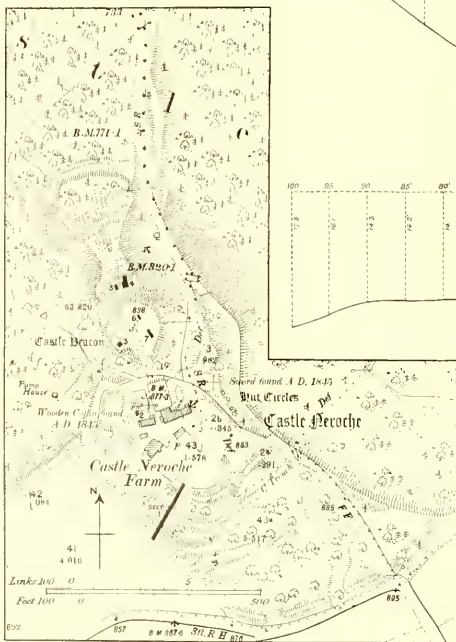


SECTION ACROSS CUTTING 4, "THE BEACON"



REFERENCES TO SOILS.

TURF AND SURFACE MOULD.	CHERT WITH SAND AND SANDY MOULD.	GRAVELLY MOULD.	OLD SURFACE LINE
SURFACE MOULD WITH SAND	FINE SANDY MOULD AND CHERT (SMALL)	LARGE CHERT STONES WITH A LITTLE MOULD.	UNDISTURBED SAND
CLAY.	SAND AND SANDY MOULD.	BURNT CHERT STONES.	UNDISTURBED SAND, EXCAVATED



Excavations at Castle Neroche, Somerset, June—July, 1903.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

I. THE NAME, "NEROCHE."

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THE derivation of "Neroche" has from time to time caused much controversy, and has not yet been satisfactorily determined. In this debate, we have not only to consider the proper name of "Castle Neroche," but also the term popularly used by the peasants of the neighbourhood and others, viz., "Castle Rache."¹ Personally I am not prepared to offer any explanation of the term, but I have endeavoured to forward the solution of the problem by devoting much time to the collecting of various spellings of "Neroche" and "Rache," from numerous records of Neroche Forest, and a few of the Camp itself, extending from the thirteenth century to the present day ; these spellings have reached a surprisingly large number, viz., thirty-seven, and it seems desirable to record them. Those commencing with "R" are as follows :—

1. See Rev. W. A. Jones' paper, *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. v, 1854, pt. ii, p. 81.

The Rev. H. A. Cartwright (Whitestaunton) has suggested that "Castle Rache" might have been originally derived from the Anglo-Saxon "*Rachen-teges*" = neck-bonds,—those terrible instruments of torture used in Stephen's reign. (See *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, 1861 ; original texts, vol. I, p. 382 ; translation, vol. II, p. 231).

1. RACCHE.—*Cal. of P.R.*, Ed. IV, 1461-67, p. 13.
2. RACH.—William of Worcester, a burgess of Bristol (died *circa* 1483). “Castellum de Rach proxime sequens distat a villa de Taunton, 4 miliaria ex parte meridionali.”¹
3. RACHICH.—Drokensford’s Register, 1309-29, *Som. R.S.*, vol. I, p. 40; Collinson, vol. I, p. 17 (26 Ed. I).
4. RACHICHE.—*Cal. of P.R.*, Rich. II, 1281-85, p. 598; do., Ed. IV, 1461-67, p. 13.
5. RACHYCH.—Drokensford’s Register, 1309-29, *Som. R.S.*, vol. I, p. 167.
6. RECCHICHE.—*Cal. of P.R.*, Ed. I, 1281-92, Index; do., 1292-1301, p. 276.
7. RECCHUCHE.—*Cal. of P.R.*, Ed. I, 1292-1301, p. 127.
8. RECHICH’.—*Som. Pleas*, Rich. I to 41 Hen. III, *Som. R.S.*, vol. XI, p. 321.
9. RECHICHE.—*Cal. of P.R.*, Ed. I, 1292-1301, Index.
10. RECHYCH.—Same reference as No. 5.
11. REITHICHE.—*Cal. of P.R.*, Ed. I, 1281-92, p. 160.
12. RITHICHE.—*Cal. of C.R.*, Ed. II, 1313-18, p. 238.
13. ROACH.—*Taunton Courier*, No. 1298, July 3, 1833.
14. ROCH.—*Cal. of S.P., Domestic*, 1663-64, p. 500.
15. ROCHE.²—*Cal. of S.P., Domestic*, 1638-39, p. 192.
16. RUCHE.—Gerard’s “Description of Somerset,” *Som. R.S.*, vol. xv, Index, p. 256.

Those commencing with “N” are as follows :—

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 17. NEERCHICH | } Gerard’s “Description of Somerset,”
1633, <i>Som. R.S.</i> , vol. xv, pp. 144, 147. |
| 18. NEERCHIST | |
| 19. NEERECHIST | |
| 20. NEERHICH | |

1. Nasmith, James. *Itineraria Symonis Simeonis et Willelmi de Worcestre. Quibus accedit Tractatus de Metro*, 8vo., Cambridge, 1778, p. 95.

2. “Grant to Sir John Portman of the Keepership of ROCHE Forest, co. Somerset, Nov. 26, 1609.”—*Cal. of S.P., Domestic*, 1603-10, p. 562.

The Continental Castle of La Roche, mentioned by John de Waurin, A.D. 1423. (See *Chronicles, etc.*, by Waurin, 1422-31, pp. 47, 48).

21. NERACCHICH.—Perambulation of Forest, A.D. 1297. Bennett's MSS. of Wells Cathedral, p. 163.
22. NERACHIST.¹—Perambulations of the Royal Forests, made by command of Ed. I; Phelps' "History of Somerset," vol. I, p. 45.
23. NERCHICH.—*F. of F., Som. R.S.*, vol. XVII, Ed. III—Rich. II, p. 180.
24. NEREACH.—Gerard (see above).
25. NERECH.—Cartularies of Muchelney and Athelney Abbeys, *Som. R.S.*, vol. XIV, p. 111.
26. NERECHICH.—*F. of F., Som. R.S.*, vol. XVII, Ed. III—Rich. II, p. 185. *Cal. of P.R.*, Rich. II, 1381-85, p. 132.
27. NERECHICHE.—*Calendarium Inquisitionum p.m.*, Ed. II, vol. I, p. 226; do., Ed. III, vol. II, p. 106; do., Rich. II, vol. III, p. 232.
28. NERECHUCH.—23 Henry VI, *Som. R.S.*, vol. XIV, p. 100.
29. NERECHURCH.—A.D. 1445; *Som. R.S.*, vol. XIV, p. 31.
30. NERETHIC.—*Som. R.S.*, vol. XIV, p. 140.
31. NERETHICK.—Ditto.
32. NERETHYTHE.—*F. of F.*, Ed. II—III, *Som. R.S.*, vol. XII, p. 76.
33. NERICHE.—Drokensford's Register, 1309-29, *Som. R.S.*, vol. I, p. 271.
34. NEROACH.—*Taunton Courier*, No. 1298, July 3, 1833.
35. NEROCH.—Eyton's "Domesday Studies."
36. NEROCHE.—*Acts of the Privy Council*, 1578-80, p. 49.
37. NEROCK.—*Cal. of S.P., Domestic*, 1638-39, Index.

Before proceeding to the next section of this paper it will be expedient to quote from Thomas Gerard of Trent, 1633, as follows :—

"At this very place (Ile Brewers) another rill falls into Ile; whose head is neere an auncient fort or Castle, as they

1. "Neracke" (France).—*Acts of the Privy Council*, 1558-70, p. 242.

were then tearmed, in Roche forest, but of whose raiseing it was I cannot shew you, nor the reason of the name of the forest which was first called Nerechich, as an Inquisition taken the two and twentieth of Edward the first shewes, who gave leave to Henry de Urtiaco to assert certayne Coppices, the forest left open then consisting of about 2,000 acres; the one of Edward the second upon the death of Peche forester of it as of all the Kings forests in Somersett which then as the Inquisitions sayes were Northpetherton, Mendip, Selwood, Neerchist, Exmore and the warren of Somerton, it is as you read called Neerechist; afterwards vizt. the fifteenth of Edward the third Neerhich; and sithence by corruption Neroch and now Roche, a dirty soile enough it is, and something too good for deere which is the cause that very latlie it is disafforested.”¹

II. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS REGARDING THE EXCAVATION OF CAMPS.

We are at present only on the threshold of our knowledge as regards the hundreds of camps, fortifications, and ancient enclosures, with which the whole of England is studded, and which, as a rule, occupy the most elevated and commanding positions. The late General Pitt-Rivers threw much light on the date and purposes of many of the entrenchments of Britain, not only in Dorset and Wilts, but also in Sussex, Somerset, Essex, and Yorkshire. If he was noted as a practical archæologist in one way more than another, it was as a “camp-digger.” Others are following his example to a certain extent, but our advance in knowledge in this particular kind of exploration is necessarily slow, not only on account of the scarcity of funds in this branch of scientific work, but also

1. T. Gerard's “Particular Description of Somerset,” *Som. Rec. Soc.*, vol. xv, 1900, p. 144.

from the fact that antiquaries generally expect to be repaid for their expenditure by enriching their collections and museums with objects of greater intrinsic value than are to be found in dykes and ditches.¹

Wherever we find isolated encampments of *pre-historic* date on the tops of hills, we may be pretty sure that they were simply places of refuge for local tribes inhabiting their vicinity, to which they resorted when attacked by neighbouring peoples. The wants of invading forces in those days were, of course, for the most part, predatory. We regard these pre-historic camps as implying a low state of civilisation, before the dwellers in any large districts had attained to such organization as was essential for combined defence.

Endeavours to differentiate the Stone Age and Bronze Age camps from Roman, post-Roman, and Norman camps in Britain, therefore, opens up a field of enquiry for archæologists of the future; whereas antiquaries of the past veiled their lack of knowledge by calling most of the camps in this country “pre-historic” or “pre-Roman.” The vast majority of these earthworks have not been even superficially examined, and yet there is probably not one the date of construction of which might not be ascertained, within certain limits, by sections cut through the ramparts and ditches,—provided that sufficient cuttings are made. Unless many more camps are systematically examined, it will be impossible, with the information we at present possess, to obtain sufficient reliable material to warrant a classification of them, or to assign them to their relative ages.

One can be greatly misled at times by the external appearances of earthworks. There are sometimes distinctions which may be drawn between the general outline of camps, as between Roman, British, and Norman, for example; but, as a rule, the art of castrametation was very much the same in all periods,

1. Mr. I. Chalkley Gould has paid much attention, superficially, to the entrenchments of Essex, but I do not know that he has done much in the way of excavating.

and the same necessities in the art of war led to the construction of similar defences. The great Cæsar's Camp, near Folkestone, was always considered to be British and pre-Roman before General Pitt-Rivers excavated it and proved it to be Norman.¹ The Dane's Dyke, at Flamborough, naturally enough was considered to be of Danish construction, but it was proved by a section cut through the vallum to be much earlier.² We need not go so far afield, however, but turn our attention to our own county,—to the Pen Pits and Orchard Castle, near Wincanton, which were for many years regarded as marking the site of a great Early British metropolis, and which were considered to be one of the most remarkable vestiges of the Britons in the country. The investigations of Pitt-Rivers and a committee of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, however, afforded evidence of Norman or early mediæval construction.³ Several other instances could be quoted, but space forbids.

All manner of dates of construction have been given to camps generally, and it is not surprising, as there is, as before stated, little in the principles of military defence to distinguish the camps of one people in a primitive condition of life from those of another. The only real method of throwing light upon the subject is by means of the pick and shovel, provided these potent instruments are wielded in the right manner.⁴ Indeed, it is in this way only, and by diligent search, that we may be able to distinguish the peculiarities of defence belonging to the early tribes and races of Britain. Time has obliterated minor details on which we might rely for discriminating

1. See *Archæologia*, vol. XLVII, pp. 429-465. General Pitt-Rivers found some urns here which might easily have been mistaken for Roman, except for their rounded base, by which, together with the associated objects, he proved them to be Norman.

2. *Journal, Anthropological Inst.*, vol. XI, 1882, p. 455.

3. "Report on the Excavations in the Pen Pits," by Lieut.-Genl. A. Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., 4to., 1884. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XXIV, pt. i, pp. 57-61; vol. XXV, pt. i, pp. 7-17; and vol. XXX, pt. ii, pp. 149-152.

4. "Memoir of General Pitt-Rivers," by H. St. G. Gray, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XLVII, pt. ii, p. 126.

between the different modes of castrametation adopted. The fact of ramparts following the general outline of a hill, thus seeing into the surrounding hollows from all points, as at Castle Neroche, is a principle of defence too universal in its application to enable us to make distinctions as to the date of construction. The fact, also, of a camp being rather remote from water, is of no value in assigning a camp to an approximate date, until we have ascertained by means of excavations whether water was obtained by artificial means. In the present state of our knowledge it would appear that the necessity of occupying the strongest features of the country was considered of more importance than the proximity of a plentiful supply of water.

Many entrenchments were occupied successively by different races, and when this is found to be the case, the transition of the periods is clearly recognisable by changes in the forms and quality of the relics discovered. Camp-digging thus necessitates, for the explorer at least, a fair knowledge of each period, in order that he may distinguish the archæological remains of one period from those of another in the same entrenchment.

General Pitt-Rivers always strongly urged that archæology is mainly dependent for determining the dates of earthworks by the study and examination of *common* objects. It is, of course, sometimes irksome to dwell on the discovery of miscellaneous objects that have no doubt been thrown away as rubbish by their original owners, and to refer to drawings, often repeated, of the same kind of common objects. But such modes of procedure are absolutely necessary in connection with archæological field-work, and what may appear to be monotonous at first develops into quite a fascination.

It is impossible to lay too great stress on the importance of fragments of pottery in archæological and historical researches; they are practically imperishable, and afford valuable indications of the periods of construction of ancient sites and of sub-

sequent occupation by succeeding races. The character of the pottery, apart from the decoration, varied in different districts, being regulated more or less by the nature of the clay found in the neighbourhood ; so that the qualities recognised in one place do not necessarily suffice to identify those of the same age in other districts.

Shards of pottery alone, therefore, are not *always* a reliable criterion by which the age of an entrenchment can be determined ; relics associated with them have to be taken into consideration ; and coins, of course, afford the soundest evidence, provided that their positions in the deposits and seams in which they occur are accurately recorded.

Many questions and details not in the mind of excavators at the commencement of a particular exploration may result from it, and, in consequence of evidence and knowledge derived from other and like excavations, may be afterwards sought for ; this only emphasizes the importance of recording every little detail of an exploration that may appear to be unimportant at the time. The filling-in of all excavations should be properly attended to, otherwise the undesigned heaps of material thrown out from the diggings would not only prove to be a hindrance to future explorers, but a puzzle to them.

Even if errors occasionally creep into the records of carefully conducted archæological excavations, future investigators will of course be able to refer to the actual detailed published facts, to dimensions, etc., and to weigh them by the light of the increased knowledge of future times.

III. GENERAL REMARKS : CASTLE NEROCHE.

I do not purpose to give a general description of the irregular form which Castle Neroche takes, or to discuss any theories that exist with regard to its possible connection with other camps in the neighbourhood, but to confine myself almost exclusively

to the excavations which I had the pleasure of conducting recently on behalf of the Somersetshire Archæological Society. Indeed, our investigations at Neroche are not yet ripe for giving a general account of the actual purposes and *raison d'être* of this great fortress-camp. For the time being, and in the present state of our knowledge, the Rev. F. Warre's account, in the fifth volume of the *Proceedings*,¹ will suffice, in so far as the form and surroundings of Neroche are concerned.

Castle Neroche occupies an elevated point at the eastern extremity of the Blackdown Hills, the modern entrance to the camp and the farmhouse in the centre, being situated just beyond the seventh milestone from Taunton, on the Taunton and Chard road. As the crow flies, Castle Neroche is 6 miles S.S.E. of Taunton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Chard, $5\frac{1}{3}$ miles west of Ilminster, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Staple Fitzpaine.

It is to be regretted that time or opportunity did not permit of a complete contoured plan of the earthworks or any part of them being made.² For present purposes, however, the 25in. Ordnance Survey, represented on Plate I, will amply suffice, with certain additions indicating the parts excavated, etc. The highest point, on the north, viz., the summit of "The Beacon," is, according to the 6in. Ordnance Survey (1890), 905·2 feet above mean sea level.

The map, Plate I, being on such a small scale, gives but a poor idea of the extent and strength of Castle Neroche and its earthworks. It, however, shows the position of what have been described as hut-circles,³ and also the place in which an iron sword⁴ was supposed to have been found in 1845. Iron arrow-heads are *said* to have been found on "The Beacon"; and human skeletons are recorded as having been found (see p. 36).

1. Also vol. VIII, 1858, pt. ii, pp. 70-75.

2. The survey in the field would take considerable time to do well, not to mention the necessary time that would have to be devoted to the working up of an elaborate plan for reproduction.

3. Mentioned by Mr. Warre, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. v, pt. ii, p. 46.

4. *Ibid.*

In 1854, the Rev. F. Warre presented to Taunton Castle Museum a few fragments of pottery found at Neroche, one of which is represented in the accompanying illustration (fig. 1). On my arrival at Taunton, I found much difficulty in classifying these particular fragments of pottery, not because I had any hesitation in pronouncing them to be "probably post-Roman," but because I was told that Neroche was always *con-*

sidered to be a pre-Roman camp: as a matter of fact, excavations not having taken place there, the date of Neroche had been shrouded in obscurity throughout the many years of the existence of the Somersetshire Archæological Society.

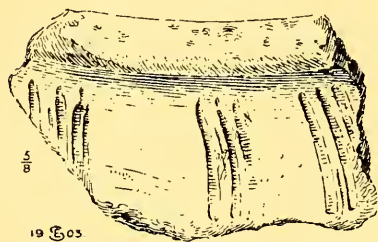


Fig. 1. Fragment of ornamental pottery found at Castle Neroche—*circa* 1854.

The whole hill-top of Neroche was apparently fortified by lines of earthworks thrown up along the edges of the natural declivities by which it is surrounded, without any consideration as to the quantity of the camping-area to be enclosed, and therefore not suggesting a Roman origin. The Roman practice was to regulate the external details and arrangement of their camps in accordance with the strength and position of the cohorts intended to occupy them, and with a foremost regard to the considerations of internal discipline. The Romans, of course, depended more on the strength of their legions than on the *natura loci*; and arranged their camps on geometrically constructed lines, often disregarding natural features altogether.

The strength of the ramparts of Neroche correspond inversely to the natural strength of the position; and in some places where a steeper declivity than usual occurs, no ramparts were found to be necessary, the artificial defence in those places probably being confined merely to a stockade. At present it is impossible to determine with certainty which were

the original entrances to the interior of Neroche camp. Future excavations can only determine this satisfactorily.

When such large camps as Neroche were thrown up, large numbers of men were in all probability collected to do the work ; these men would encamp upon the ground previously to commencing operations, and would scatter bits of broken pottery about the surface, and various fragments of utensils and ornaments in common use. The ditch would then be dug, the materials from it being thrown up to form the rampart, and all that was lying on the surface would by this means be covered up and preserved. A section cut through the rampart and ditch at such a point would thus reveal objects of the date of construction of the earthwork.

IV. THE EXCAVATIONS.

The excavations, which were commenced on June 22nd, 1903, and continued for twelve working days, were carried out in anticipation of the Somersetshire Archæological Society's visit to Castle Neroche from Chard—the place selected as the centre for the 1903 Annual Meeting. Through the kindness of the owner, Viscount Portman, an old member of the Society, and one of its Vice-Presidents, and the interest evinced in the exploration by his steward, Mr. E. C. Trepplin, F.S.A., nothing stood in the way of the operations being carried into effect. Lord Portman gave the services of four labourers from his neighbouring estate, and the Society provided two additional men.¹

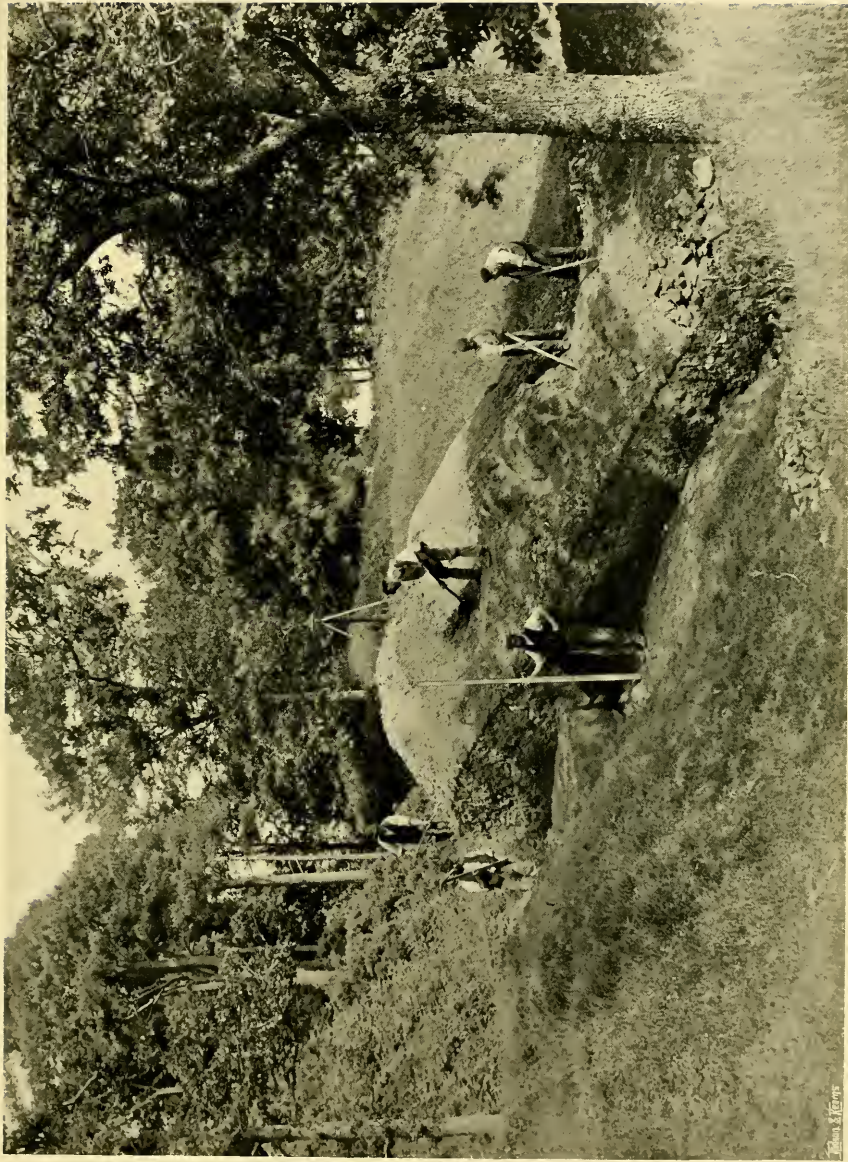
CUTTING 1.—A point 279 feet to the S.E. of the roadway

1. It appears to me advisable to register the names of the local workmen employed during these excavations, as such a record might possibly prove to be of some little importance in the event of a further examination of Castle Neroche taking place during the next few years. They are as follows : Edwin Newton, William Gamblin, Alfred Knight, John Hoare, James Yard, and Stephen Fudge.

leading into the farmyard from the s.w., and on the s.s.e. side of the camp, was selected for Cutting 1 (Map, Plate I, and Plate II), not only because it presented a fairly even and unmutilated surface, but also because no trees interfered with the levelling and plotting of a section (186 feet in length) from the hedge near the farmhouse to the hedge bounding the adjacent field on the south.¹ This being the weakest side of Neroche, it was defended by three valli with intervening fossæ. The cutting, 10 feet wide, was made half way through the middle vallum and partly through the outer vallum, as well as through both the fossæ,—the total length of the excavations being 71 feet. (See sectional diagram, Plate I.) In all cases the undisturbed ground (that is, the sand below the old surface line under the rampart and the sides of the original ditches) was exposed. The inner ditch was found to extend to a depth of only 5 feet below the surface of the silting, but in the case of the outer ditch to a depth of 9 feet before the greensand bottom was reached. The position in which the old surface line was found indicates that on the line of this cutting, the original surface—that is the ground before the ramparts were thrown up—dropped towards the s.s.e. to the extent of about 6 feet in every 100 feet of ground. This is well seen in the section, Plate I.

At a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the surface of the silting of the outer ditch, a band or seam of large chert stones was found which had been subjected to fire, but careful search only revealed a tooth of ox in this stratum, depth 3 feet. Indeed, nothing was found in any part of this cutting except a fragment of common glazed pottery just under the turf. When the ditch became filled up to within 3 feet of the present surface, fires no doubt were lighted here, and it is, therefore, astonishing that we found nothing else but the tooth above referred to. The soils have all been carefully represented in the section of this cutting, Plate I; but the lines of demarcation of the seams

1. The surveying instruments used at Castle Neroche were kindly lent by Messrs. C. H. Samson and J. H. Smith, of Taunton.



VIEW OF CUTTING I, MADE THROUGH VALLI AND FOSSÆ ON THE S.S.E.
OF THE CAMP, CASTLE NEROCHE, SOMERSET, 1903.

in some of the cuttings were not very clear, nor would this be expected in a sandy soil.¹

In the middle and outer valli nothing was found, but this is not so surprising, as little is ever found in ramparts of this kind, unless objects by any chance get covered up on the old surface line at the time of the formation of the banks. Had relics of a known date, or pottery of a definite type been discovered on the old surface line under the rampart, they would, of course, have been of extreme value, inasmuch as they would have afforded reliable evidence of the age of construction.

Rather more success attended our efforts in the case of the inner ditch. Nine fragments of common brick-coloured glazed earthenware were found at various depths from 6 inches to 2½ feet. Two small fragments of red pottery, unglazed, were found at a depth of 3 feet; these appear to me to be probably early mediæval, but they are too fragmentary to afford satisfactory evidence of date. On the edge of the ditch, depth 1¼ foot, fragment of a red tile, of a type often found associated with Norman remains (but not exclusively so) was discovered;² and at a depth of 2·9 feet a small portion of a thin bronze boss, or top of a button, of no particular interest ("2" in Section, Plate I). The only other object discovered here was a circular bronze button at a depth of 2·8 feet,³ represented in Plate III, fig. 4. (See "1" in Section, Plate I). From its thinness, 0·3mm., it appears to be incomplete, and to have been originally capped by a rounded boss-shaped top. It is probably not earlier than the fourteenth century.

The paucity and character of the relics from Cutting 1 are certainly not enough to enable us to assign this part of Neroche

1. We had not the advantage of a chalk soil, in which the lines of demarcation of the different deposits are much more clearly defined than in most soils.

2. Similar red tile was found at the Pen Pits.

3. More than half way down in the silting. Had it been found quite on the bottom, it would have been co-eval with the age of formation of the ditch.

to a definite period of construction. It should, however, be observed that nothing pre-Roman or Roman was discovered.

CUTTING 2 AND PIT, 90 feet to the N.N.W. of the farmhouse, and between it and the Beacon (see Map, Plate I).

It was recorded by Rev. F. Warre, in 1854, that human skeletons were found near here,¹ "one of which is stated to have been enclosed in a wooden coffin of enormous thickness." The Ordnance Survey Map (Plate I) records that a wooden coffin was found in 1845. In the formation of this little rick-yard, two or three years ago, pottery was found by the tenant, Mr. Hoare, and when the operations ceased, he found that at this point mould and loose material extended to a considerable depth. This led me to excavate here, and resulted in the discovery of a pit, of circular form, 6 feet in diameter at the bottom, which was reached at a depth of 9·2 feet from the surface. From the turf to a depth of 1 foot, a quantity of common glazed ware was found, too recent to be of any importance; and at 1 foot deep, portion of an iron horseshoe and a fragment of red tile. From 1 foot to 3 feet deep, 231 fragments of rough pottery were collected; it is all unglazed, of a hard, sandy texture, of colours ranging from brick-red to dark brown, for the most part thin, containing grains of quartz (some of fairly large size), and in this respect only, bearing a close resemblance to a certain class of Early British pottery. Thirteen of the fragments are more or less decorated, and twenty-five are pieces of the rims of vessels. The ornamental fragments include:—Three pieces with horizontal flutings, one of which is figured in Plate III, fig. 12, and No. 20, p. 48; one with vertical and parallel depressions, Plate III, fig. 13; four with small diamond-shaped punch-marks, one being figured in Plate III, fig. 9; two with a kind of chevron pattern, roughly incised, one being given, in section, on p. 48, No. 34;

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. v, pt. ii, p. 46; also Plan accompanying Mr. Warre's paper.

a fragment of rim, Plate III, fig. 10, and No. 27, p. 48, with oblique, roughly-scratched parallel straight lines, ornamented also on the top of the rim (see drawing); and a fragment of rim and handle combined, bearing two little incisions by way of ornament on the root of the handle, of a well-known early mediæval type, and similar to examples from the Cambridge ditches,¹ and from King John's House, Tollard Royal,² etc.

The style of ornamentation includes nothing typical of Early British or of Romano-British art. All these fragments are, with little doubt, Norman or mediæval. (See general remarks on the pottery, pp. 46-51).

From 3 feet to the bottom at 9·2 feet, forty-four fragments of earthenware of precisely the same character were found, including a fragment showing the typical striations which occur

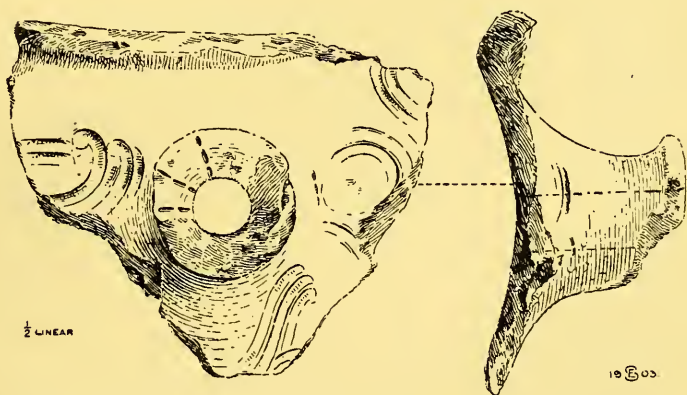


Fig. 2. Spout of a mediæval water-pot, found near the bottom of the Pit, Cutting 2, Castle Neroche, 1903.

on this class of pottery (mentioned also on pp. 50-51); eleven fragments of rims; and a large piece of part of the edge and spout of an ordinary water-pot, certainly mediæval, represented in the accompanying illustration, fig. 2. Its ornamentation,

1. *Proc. Cam. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. VIII, Plate V, fig. 31.

2. "King John's House," by General Pitt-Rivers, Plate XVI, figs. 1 and 2.

quality, colour, and high-firing are precisely similar to all the other fragments enumerated. This particular spout, by the kindness of Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., Keeper of the British and Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum, has been compared with others in the National Collection, and there can be no doubt about its date.¹

The quality and ornamentation of the pottery satisfactorily establishes a Norman or mediæval date for the Pit. If the Pit had contained relics of earlier date they would have been found at the bottom.

This completes the excavations made within the bounds of the camp proper, and although the evidence derived from Cutting 1 cannot be considered *conclusive*, yet, considering the date of the Pit, the balance weighs in favour of the earthworks of Neroche *Camp* being Norman or mediæval; and nothing but further excavations can determine the point.

We next turn our attention to "The Beacon," where the remainder of the cuttings were made.

CUTTING 3 ON "THE BEACON" (see Map, Plate I). This excavation, 12 feet square, situated about 270 feet to the N.N.W. of the farmhouse, proved to be the most unproductive of the seven cuttings. This deep depression (and there is another precisely similar close to and to the N.W. of it—shown in the Map) attracted my attention from the fact that a fragment of a wall showed itself on the surface. The walling, however, proved to be merely an armful of masonry, and might have been rolled down into the hole at any time. Only three unimportant "finds" were made here, viz., a chert flake, depth 1.5 foot, a small fragment of pottery with a mottled glaze, depth 1 foot, and a small piece of earthenware, similar in quality to that found in the Pit, depth 2 feet.

1. Somewhat similar spouts were found in the Cambridge Boundary Ditches by Prof. M'Kenny Hughes. See *Proc. Cam. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. VIII, Plate IV, fig. 19, and Plate VI, fig. 50.

The workmen expected to find treasure here, and were most anxious that I should at least dig a hole. They tell stories galore about this deep depression, chiefly in connection with the "Castle Revel, or Play," formerly held annually on the first Sunday after the 7th of July.

Before leaving this hole, it will be interesting to quote what Mr. Warre said about it in 1854 :¹ "I have now only to draw attention to the deep indentations on the side of the beacon. These are modern ravages, and their true history is as follows : About a hundred years ago, a number of labouring men, urged on by the love of filthy lucre, and not having the fear of Archæological Societies before their eyes—not induced thereto by any hope of increasing their antiquarian and historical knowledge, but simply that they might obtain money—with sacrilegious spade and pickaxe violated the sanctity of this mysterious hill. But before they had found a single coin they were seized with a panic fear, renounced their presumptuous enterprize ; and, wonderful and awful to relate, within one month from the commencement of their attempt, some by accident, some by sudden death, and some by violent fevers, all paid with their lives the penalty of their covetous and most presumptuous attempt. Oh ! that this most veracious legend were universally published, as a warning to all wanton mutilators of ancient earthworks !"

CUTTING 7. (See Map and Section, Plate I). The Beacon of Neroche, from a military point of view, is a position of extreme strength, and must have been even more so when the Forest of Neroche practically surrounded it on three sides. From the summit of the Beacon downwards, in a N.W. direction, four ramparts with intervening ditches can be traced.² It would be well-nigh impossible for an invading

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. v, pt. ii, p 47.

2. I have regarded the summit of the Beacon as Rampart 1 ; the level ground to the N.W. of Cutting 6 as Rampart 2 (Cutting 6 being the intervening ditch here) ; the bank through which Cutting 4 was made as Rampart 3 ; and

force from a westerly, northerly, or easterly direction to gain the summit of the Beacon; but in the event of the defenders *not* being able to hold it, they had the main camp itself to fall back upon—a very obvious expedient.

The object of this cutting (No. 7) on the Beacon, which is 905 feet above sea level, was to ascertain whether the mound on the summit was natural or artificial. It proved to be the latter. Had it been natural, the undisturbed sand would have been reached within a foot or two of the surface. We excavated here to a depth of 12·7 feet before the natural sand was reached, and disclosed, from an average depth of 6 feet from the surface to the bottom, various layers of clay and sandy mould of different colours, all these seams rising continuously from the N.E. to the S.E. of the cutting, as shown in detail in the sectional diagram on Plate I. Twenty-seven fragments of the same kind of rough pottery as was found in the Pit were discovered at depths varying from 4·8 feet to 8 feet. The whole of this pottery was highly fired, red on both sides and grey in the interior, some of it exhibiting the striæ (referred to on p. 37). The fragments included three rims, similar in section to No. 28, p. 48.

CUTTING 6 (see Map and Section, Plate I). This little Cutting, 5 feet wide and 12 feet in length, was made to fill up the time of two workmen on the last day. The work was discontinued when a depth of 3·7 feet had been reached, and although no relics were found in the seam of sand and sandy mould at the bottom of the cutting, there is no certainty that virgin ground was reached. Further excavations can therefore only settle the theory that a ditch may be found here, or close

the bank on the N.W. of Cuttings 4 and 5 as Rampart 4 (shown in the bottom left-hand sectional diagram, Plate I). This seems to me to be the probable original design of the earthworks on Neroche Beacon; but the remnants of artificial work here fail to convey any *definite* impression of the original design of the earthworks.

to ; that is, between the summit of the Beacon and the ridge to the north of the cutting under consideration (No. 6).¹

The relics found in Cutting 6, although numerous, were not of any particular importance. They consist of :—

A bronze handle, perhaps of a spoon, length 67mm., of oblong cross-section (3mm. × 2mm.), found at a depth of 2·2 feet.

Iron fork,² probably seventeenth or eighteenth century, depth 0·5 foot.

Three large iron nails, and three much-corroded horseshoe nails, depth 0·5 foot.

Several lumps of iron slag, depth 1 to 2 feet.

One chert flake.

Gun-flint, depth 0·5 foot.

A few unimportant animal remains.

One hundred and fifty-five fragments of pottery, depth from 1 to 3 feet, including :—

(1) Four pieces of coarse brown pottery, containing much sand, and grains of quartz, pebble, etc., ornamented and strengthened by raised ribs on the outside, and in this respect closely resembling fragments of a certain class of large urn of Early British manufacture.³ Indeed, had they been found alone, and not associated with relics of mediæval (or later) date, I should have been inclined to assign them to the Bronze Age, although there is something in the quality, texture, and firing (but not form) that suggested at the time of discovery that they were probably not pre-Norman. The best defined example of this type is figured in the accompanying illustration, fig. 3, no. 2.

(2) The root of a somewhat flat handle of an unglazed vessel, ornamented with diamond-shaped punch-marks.

1. See footnote on pp. 39-40.

2. The use of forks did not become general in England till *circa* 1658.

3. See "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," vol. II, Pl. LXXXVII, fig. 3 ; and vol. IV, Pl. CCXL ; Pl. CCXLI, fig. 7 ; Pl. CCCI, fig. 4, etc.

(3) Five ornamental pieces, including (a) the fragment (thickness 4mm.), represented on this page, fig. 3, no. 1, and (b) a fragment, fig. 3, no. 3, ornamented with a faintly incised wave-pattern, so common in mediæval times, and somewhat similar in decoration to examples from the Cambridge Ditches,¹ King John's House, Tollard Royal,² and elsewhere. This decoration bears a very striking similarity to Andamanese pottery from a kitchen-midden in Port Blair Harbour.³

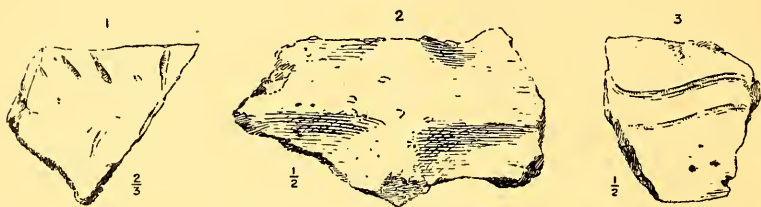


Fig. 3. Fragments of ornamental pottery, found in Cutting 6, "The Beacon," Castle Neroche, 1903.

(4) Twenty-eight pieces of rims of vessels, some of which are represented, in section, on p. 48, including Nos. 26, 29, and 32.

CUTTING 4, DITCH (see Map and Section, Plate I). At this point,⁴ a cutting 7 feet wide was first commenced across the fosse. The escarp of sand was soon struck, and as the ditch was found to extend to a considerable depth, the cutting had to be enlarged to a width of $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet—and up to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the middle of the pathway over the Beacon—to afford room for the men to work to advantage.

The extension was made on the western side of the cutting,

1. *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. VIII, Pl. VI, Nos. 48 and 53, and Pl. XIII, fig. 2.

2. Pitt-Rivers' "King John's House," Pl. XVI, fig. 9.

3. *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, May, 1878, Pl. XVI.

4. 257 feet to the N.W. of the gate leading from the farmyard up to the Beacon.

not only because the loose and wet silting constantly threatened to fall in upon the men, but to endeavour to ascertain if any causeway of undisturbed sand existed between this ditch and the line of ditch beyond it on the west. No causeway was found, which satisfactorily proved that the trackway through the earthwork at this point was the work of recent times. The sand-side of the counterscarp was not reached, as time did not permit, but its probable margin is indicated in the sectional diagram.

Twenty-four fragments of pottery, of the same character as those found in the pit and elsewhere, were found at various depths in the silting from 1 foot to 4·2 feet, including one rim, of which No. 15, p. 48, is a section; and a fragment, at a depth of 3·8 feet, ornamented with rudely-incised parallel and oblique lines (Plate III, fig. 11), similar to two glazed fragments found at the Pen Pits in 1879, one of which is figured on p. 50 (*left-hand side*).

The bottom was reached at a depth of 10 feet from the surface at the western end, where the ground rose from the east very considerably.¹ No relics were found between the 4·2 feet level and the bottom, but, resting on the bottom, two objects were discovered, which must be of a date immediately following the construction of the ditch. They were (1) a large fragment of thin (4mm. thick) unglazed pottery, red on the outside and blackish-brown on the inside (of a similar description to that

1. At the eastern end of the cutting, the depth of the ditch from the middle of the silting was 6·5 feet. On Sept. 21, 1903 (three months after the excavations were conducted), the depth of the ditch (which had not been filled in) was only 4·5 feet from the surface at this point; showing that a talus to the extent of 2 feet in depth had accumulated during a period of three months.

From these remarks it will be better grasped how quickly relics become covered up at the bottom of ditches, and how certain it is that such relics must belong, if not to the actual date of construction, to a period immediately following the time when the ditches were allowed to silt up. I have gone into this question at some length in the paper on the "Excavations at the Stone Circle of Arbor Low, Derbyshire," in *Archæologia*, vol. LVIII, part 2, 1903, and *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1902, p. 460.

found at the higher levels), at a depth of 9·2 feet;¹ and (2) a copper (or bronze) object of a somewhat nondescript character, which might, however, be a portion of a netting-needle, as Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, has suggested; depth 9·6 feet. It is represented in Plate III, fig. 1; thickness about 1·2mm. ("3" in Section, Plate I). There are definite traces of its having been heavily gilded.² An exhaustive literary search for a similar object has not been made, but there is a strong similarity between it and the copper-gilt objects figured in *Archæologia*, vol. XLVII, Plate XIX, figs. 29 and 33, from Cæsar's Camp, Folkestone—a camp of Norman construction.

CUTTING 5 (see Map and Section, Plate I). This ditch, 7 feet wide, close to Cutting 4 and to the west of it, was re-excavated in search of further relics, but it produced nothing but an iron key, of no particular interest, at a depth of 0·8 foot, and twelve fragments of pottery, of a similar quality to those found in the other cuttings, at depths of from 1 foot to 3·2 feet. They include two rims, one of which is shown, in section, on p. 48, No. 33. Unfortunately no relics were found at a lower level, although the bottom was not reached until we had excavated to a depth of 12·8 feet (central measurement) from the surface of the silting.

On the N.E. side of this cutting a short length of masonry was found, apparently *in situ*, at a depth of 1·3 foot, extending to 3·4 feet from the surface. It appeared to be of a fragmentary character, but its object could not be ascertained, as time did not permit of the walling being followed out towards the N.E., and in the direction of Cutting 4. The masonry consisted of large pieces of chert, cemented together by a coarse mortar.

1. This will be brought forward again when mentioning the ingredients of which the pottery is composed, p. 49.

2. The gilt portions are somewhat corroded.



Sprankling. 1903.

RELICS FOUND AT CASTLE NEROCHE IN 1903.

CUTTING 4, VALLUM (see Map and Section, Plate I). A cutting, 7 feet wide, was made here in continuation of the original section through the adjacent fosse. As we were rewarded by making several "finds," the cutting was widened to 10 feet. The "old surface line" of decomposed turf was well defined here, and was reached at a depth of only 3·3 feet from the crest of the rampart. Resting on it, all the relics enumerated below were discovered:—

Copper or Bronze:—A spoon-shaped object, figured in Plate III, fig. 3, length 54mm.; the almost circular bowl (greatest diam. 19mm.) is very slightly concave on the inside, and in other respects also, it does not appear to have been a spoon; the back of the stem is ornamented with a row of circular projections in slight relief, as shown in the drawing; it shows considerable traces of having been gilt ("4" in Section, Plate I).

A copper object, found in two pieces, which fit together; use unknown. It is figured, full size, in Plate III, fig. 2, and was found at "5" in the Section, Plate I. The end of the handle is not complete, and four of the circular perforations on the edge of the "bowl" have been broken; the bottom of the "bowl" has been bent, as shown in the side view.¹

Iron:—Large iron buckle, represented in Plate III, fig. 5, half linear. It probably belonged to horse-harness ("6" in sectional diagram).

Thirty-five pieces of iron, in a *very* much corroded state, which include about a dozen horseshoe nails, two being figured in Plate III, figs. 6 and 7, ("7" in sectional diagram).

Pottery:—Eleven fragments of what appears to be a rude pottery funnel, with "trumpet-end" and a cylindrical outlet, about 16mm. in diameter.

One hundred and sixty-seven fragments of unglazed pottery,

1. Both these objects have been sent to the British Museum, but no information as to their probable use was obtained.

for the most part similar to that found in the other cuttings, including :—

- (1) A fragment, 16mm. in thickness.
- (2) Twenty-six portions of rims of vessels, some of which are represented, in section, on p. 48, including Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 14.
- (3) Five pieces, ornamented and strengthened by raised bands on the outside; precisely similar to those found in Cutting 6, and commented on on p. 41.
- (4) Mouth of a pottery bottle, figured in Plate III, fig. 14.
- (5) A large fragment of light grey-coloured pottery, bearing distinct traces of a yellow glaze on the outside, and represented in Plate III, fig. 8. As compared with all the other fragments found, it is of a very superior quality, hard and close-grained, and containing no grains of small quartz pebbles. It averages 7mm. in thickness. The ornamentation consists of bands of diamond-shaped punch-marks, somewhat elongated, for the most part having one pair of sides longer than the other pair. This is the most interesting piece of pottery found during the excavations, and its position ("8" in the sectional diagram) on the "old surface line" is very important.

This completed the excavations.

V. THE POTTERY,

Six hundred and seventy-five fragments of pottery are recorded in this paper as having been found during the fortnight's work at Castle Neroche. This does not include a large quantity of common glazed ware, of more or less recent date, found under the turf of "Cutting 2 and the Pit." Only one glazed piece of pottery was discovered to which any importance attaches, and that is the fragment found on the "old surface line," under the rampart of Cutting 4. In this case the glaze has nearly disappeared, and I have no doubt that

some of the other shards found had been originally glazed, all traces of which are now lost. Although the Romans were acquainted with the art of glazing, their glazing was of a totally different character to that of later periods, and was only used with an extremely fine and thin class of earthenware; whereas pre-Roman glazed ware is a thing unknown in Britain.

The whole of the unglazed pottery found on the Beacon of Castle Neroche is of one general character. The shards are for the most part only the remains of common cooking-pots requisite for camp-life—pottery, which, for ordinary domestic purposes, was used for two or three centuries after Norman times, without developing to any appreciable extent. Most of it appears to have been roughly turned on the wheel,¹ and is highly-fired, very hard and brittle. There is an almost total absence of the better class of ware of the period. The majority of it is of a greyish-brown colour, some red on both sides, but more frequently red on the outside only.

The bulk of the shards has the Roman or Anglo-Roman character plainly traceable upon it. Continental ware sent over to Britain would, for centuries after the Roman evacuation of Britain, have the impress of Roman handiwork upon it; and much of the early mediæval pottery was probably directly derived from kilns of Romano-British origin, and retained characteristics of Roman fabrication. A Roman *type* of ware is generally found with early mediæval shards, but with it we find numerous other types which do not occur in the Roman period.

In speaking of rough mediæval pottery, Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes, F.R.S., has said that "while we have much which is indistinguishable from Roman, the general *facies* shows a mediæval modification, enough to suggest that we are

1. Up to what time hand-made pottery was used in this country we have as yet no definite means of proving; but when shards are entirely hand-made it is naturally reasonable to suppose them to be of early date.

dealing with something different from the distinctively Roman ware."

Had some of the Castle Neroche pottery not been found with other fragments of earthenware and other relics of undoubted Norman or mediæval date, there would have been some hesitation in ascribing all the pottery to a date as late as Norman times (see p. 41). In the case of the pottery from Ambresbury Banks, Epping Forest, General Pitt-Rivers had much difficulty in deciding whether *some* of the fragments were British or Norman.¹

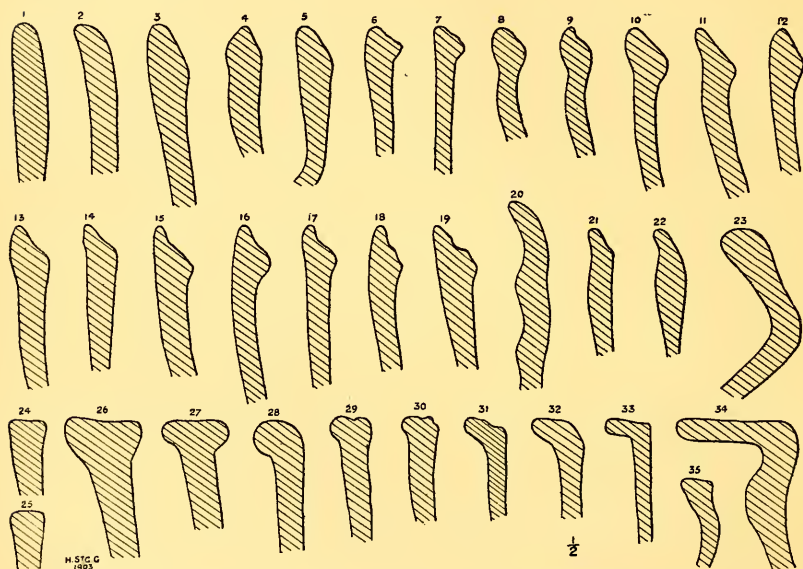


Fig. 4. Sections of some of the rims of earthenware vessels, found at Castle Neroche, 1903 ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Some common types of Roman cooking-vessels are represented by *some* of the sections of rims given in the accompanying illustration, fig. 4; but when a large quantity of the Neroche rims and other fragments are examined together, it is readily observed that there is nothing distinctively Roman

1. *Trans. Epping Forest and County of Essex Naturalists' Field Club*, 1881.

(especially in quality) about them, although there is a great similarity.

The *precise* classification of the earthenware of the Early Britons, Anglo-Romans, Saxons, Angles, Jutes, Danes, and Normans, from the texture, quality, and general appearance of fragments of *unornamented* pottery is not possible, in our present knowledge of early ceramic art in Britain.

Bearing in mind the importance of a close examination of the quality of the Neroche pottery, two typical fragments of it from Cutting 4, Ditch (one found at a depth of 3 feet in the silting, and the other, the thin fragment, found at the bottom of the same ditch, see p. 44) were sent for analysis to the Mineralogical Department of the University Museum, Oxford, where they were examined, in the absence of Prof. H. A. Miers and Mr. H. L. Bowman, by the assistant, Mr. R. Graham, who has kindly made the following report:—

“I have examined a number of the grains in each of the fragments under the microscope, and have also taken the specific gravity of some by the “heavy liquid” method; the grains appear, almost without exception, to be minute pebbles of various varieties of quartz, both crystalline (colourless and smoky) and massive (chalcedony and agate and flint). In the smaller specimen (the one from the bottom of the ditch) I can find no other mineral, but the large one also contains dark green grains, apparently of chlorite slate, of which I send one in a tube; but there appear to be very few of these. In one cavity there is also a white material which is lighter than quartz, and is, I believe, kaolinite (china clay).”

Grains of quartz or pebble do not necessarily indicate any period, as both the Romans and the Normans made pottery of this kind, which was, as a rule, better and harder baked than the Early British examples.

In proportion to the number of fragments of pottery found at Castle Neroche, there is a scarcity of ornamental pieces, which are, however, all of Norman character. The same re-

mark applies to the shards from the Pen Pits, three fragments of which, bearing traces of glaze, are represented in the accompanying illustration, fig. 5. In quality they correspond with the Neroche pottery, and the style of ornamentation compares favourably with that depicted in the illustrations given in this paper (fig. 1, p. 32; and Plate III, figs. 10 and 11). The collection of pottery from the Pen Pits in Taunton Castle Museum includes rims of vessels having sections similar to fig. 4, p. 48, Nos. 3, 10, 11, 12, 23, and 24.¹

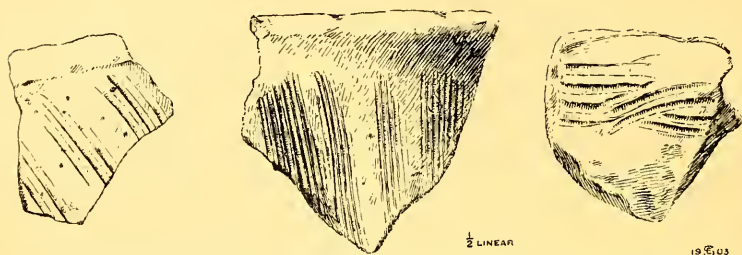


Fig. 5. Fragments of ornamental glazed pottery found at the Pen Pits, Somerset, 1879.

The Neroche pottery is very similar to some striated pottery found by General Pitt-Rivers in the Pit, close to the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, Wilts,² and also to other fragments found by him at Handley Hill Entrenchment, Dorset;³ but he seemed to be uncertain as to its precise date.

But of all the pottery I have seen, that sent me recently by the Rev. C. V. Goddard⁴ most closely resembles the Neroche ware. It was found in 1898 in excavating the lower part of the south wall of Maddington Church Tower, Wilts, at a depth of from 2 to 3½ feet. "This refuse," Mr. Goddard suggests, "may be

1. The Neroche pottery bears a close resemblance also to two fragments (in Taunton Museum) from the site of the Abbey at the Isle of Athelney, found by J. Mellor in 1872.

2. "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," vol. iv, p. 42.

3. *Op. cit.*, p. 53.

4. Of Baverstock Rectory, near Salisbury.

accounted for by the fact that the old Manor House had stood just south of the Church, and these shards probably represent some of its breakages." Some of the shards are glazed, and some striated, and are evidently of mediæval date. Some of the Maddington rims are represented by those from Neroche, fig. 4, p. 48, Nos. 6, 15, 24, 25, 26, and 29.

VI. SUMMARY.

It will be seen from the foregoing that with regard to Cutting 1, through the valli and fossæ of the Camp, the results of *this* excavation cannot be regarded as conclusive. The relics were few, but the fact that nothing whatever of Roman or pre-Roman date was discovered has some significance, and the nature of the few relics discovered suggests the probability that this part of Neroche was constructed long after the evacuation of the Romans from Britain. As regards the Beacon, the age of the earthworks has been brought within much narrower limits, viz., to a period within the limits of Norman and mediæval times. If any part of Neroche was constructed in Early British times, the antiquities produced by these excavations have provided us with no material for proving it.¹ Neither can Neroche be regarded as the handiwork of Roman constructors, as neither its form, nor any relics found, support such a theory.²

In the case of Cutting 4, through the rampart and ditch, we

1. A careful study of ancient documentary material does not help us, as far as I have been able to ascertain, with regard to the construction or age of Neroche.

2. The Rev. Preb. Scarth wrote in 1878:—"Castle Neroche seems to have been occupied by the Romans, having first been a British earthwork. A branch of the Roman Foss road passed underneath. *Coarse Roman* pottery and an iron sword have been found there; and scoriæ, cinders, and horseshoes at Staple Fitzpaine." *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxiv, pt. ii, p. 10. (The italics are mine.)

had conclusive evidence of Norman or mediæval origin. My only wish in respect to this rampart is—now that the British and Roman theories with regard to this part of Neroche have been overturned, and with no more surprise to anyone than to myself—that one of the constructors had, in the formation of this bank, dropped one of his hard-earned silver pennies !

To feel more satisfied with my own deductions, after carefully examining all the relics and pottery, I submitted the copper objects to the British Museum, and Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., and his colleagues agree in their being mediæval. Mr. Arthur J. Evans, F.S.A., of the Ashmolean Museum, and Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., of Christchurch, Oxford, are also of precisely the same opinion with regard to the copper objects.¹ Gilt objects are very rare among Roman antiquities, and never found, I believe, with Late Celtic remains.

We were fortunate in finding metals, at any rate, which are, particularly in an exploration of this nature, pretty well essential to confirm the conclusion to which the pottery points. No relics have been marked in the sectional diagrams except those which are of value as evidence of the date of the earthwork.

At what precise period in Norman or mediæval times the earthworks on the Beacon of Neroche were constructed, must, for the present, remain in doubt, until further excavations can be undertaken. It is possible they may have been erected during those troubled days of anarchy, when Stephen was reigning, but not ruling, and when the whole country bristled with fortresses. If so, Castle Neroche would prove to be of much about the same date as the Keep of Taunton Castle, and the Castle at Castle Cary,² held against Stephen by William

1. Mr. Haverfield, probably our best authority on antiquities of the Roman period, wrote on July 19, 1903 :—"There is, pretty certainly, nothing Roman among the Neroche things. I incline to consider that they may be mediæval, and Mr. Arthur J. Evans thinks so definitely."

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi, pt. i, p. 23, and pt. ii, p. 168.

Luvel in 1138.¹ It is just possible that the foundations of a Norman Keep may be found some day in the level part of Castle Neroche Camp, now used as the outer farmyard.

From the quality and decoration of the pottery, the dates of Neroche Beacon, and Orchard Castle (Pen Pits),² near Wincanton, and, indeed, of Cæsar's Camp, near Folkestone,³ before mentioned, would appear to be almost identical.

1. "Exarserat namque tanta rabies procerum contra eum, ut fere ab omnibus quateretur; . . . Willelmus Luvel tenuit contra (eum) castrum de Cari."—Matth. Paris, *Chronica Majora*, II, 1067-1217, p. 167.

2. Although the Rev. F. Warre considered both Neroche and Orchard Castle to be of prehistoric construction, he said, pertinently, that "Orchard Castle is Castle Neroche in miniature."—*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. VIII, pt. ii, p. 74.

3. Footnote No. 1, see p. 28.

Castle Neroche :

ITS POSITION WITH RELATION TO NEIGHBOURING EARTHWORKS.

BY J. HOUGHTON SPENCER.

STANDING on the Beacon, 905 feet above sea level,¹ and looking north-west by west (nearly) at the Summer Solstice, the sun will be seen to set over Elworthy Barrows, 1,290 feet high, and if a straight line joining these two elevated points is drawn upon a map, of a sufficiently large scale, and continued, it will be found to cut the highest part of the North Hill, Minehead, 1,011 feet above the sea, near Bossington Beacon, above Porlock Bay, and the Ancient British work known as Bury Castle.

If the observer then turns and looks in the opposite direction, south-east by east (nearly), he would, if a few trees near Neroche Beacon were removed, see those prominent Dorsetshire points, Pillesdon Pen, 910 feet high, and Lewston Hill, which can now only be seen by going a few yards beyond the intervening trees, and if the line before referred to as running north-west by west were continued exactly in the opposite direction, viz., south-east by east, it would pass between these two heights touching Chilcombe Hill, 643 feet above the sea, lying beyond them between Shipton Beacon and Eggardon, and eventually reach Weymouth Bay.

This end of the line would indicate the point where the sun rises at the Winter Solstice. Thus a line defined by the rising sun at Mid-winter and the setting sun at Midsummer

1. The height of the Beacon, 905·2ft., is reckoned from the approximate mean water at Liverpool, which is the Ordnance datum, 1886 Survey. The other altitudes taken from older maps are believed to be reckoned from *Trinity High Water Mark*, which is 12·48ft. above that datum.

stretching from Weymouth Bay to Porlock Bay, passes through Castle Neroche, an almost central point on that line, and connects other distant hill-fortresses with it.

It may be noted that at a distance of about three-and-half miles from Castle Neroche, on the north-west by west line, lies the village of Corfe, but hidden from view by the intervening Pickeridge Hill, where exists a series of ancient cross pathways, about 600 feet long, known collectively as the "Monks' Walk," the two principal paths forming a St. Andrew's Cross. It can be demonstrated by means of maps that the line under consideration passes over the "Monks' Walk," and in precisely the same direction as one of the main arms of its cross points. In other words, the line developed from the centre line of one of these long pathways coincides with the line developed from Castle Neroche, and both, consequently, are connected with the same series of distant points on the line marked by the sun at the Summer and Winter Solstices. The suggestion, therefore, is that as the orientation of our ancient churches was probably determined by the sun, and, although varying considerably in direction from each other, yet, as the variations in the lines of their axes appear to lie within the extreme limits north and south of east as reached by the sun at the Summer and Winter Solstices respectively, so each denotes a particular day when the sun rises at that point upon the horizon to which the axis is directed. Similarly, with our earlier hill-fortresses, their positions and relation to each other in many cases may be seen to be connected with lines derived from the sun at important seasons of the year.

For a full description of the association of local ancient works, including Membury Camp, with the crosses of the "Monks' Walk," also their connection with the ancient natural harbours at the mouths of the rivers Wey, Axe, Otter, Exe, Teign, Parret, Brue, and Avon, reference may be made to "The Antiquary," No. 117, vol. xx, p. 94: ART.—*Ancient Trackways in England*.

The Tympanum of the Rood-screen, as surviving at Winsham Church, Somerset.

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

THE remarkable panel preserved in this church dates from a period not long anterior to the Reformation. The detail in the costume of the figures would indicate a date towards the close of the fifteenth century.

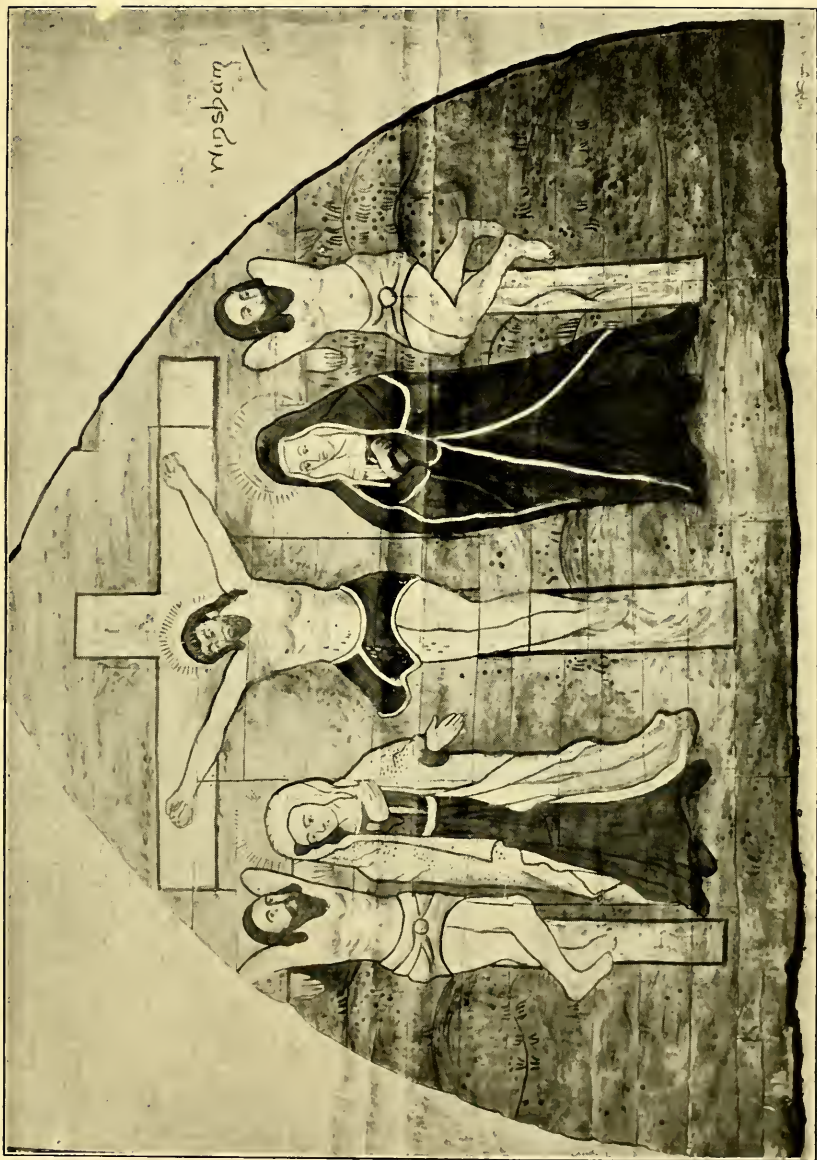
The original position of the panel was at one time a subject of speculation, but comparison with other works of similar character which have come to light leads to the conclusion that this was without doubt the partition or "Tympanum" which formerly surmounted the Rood-screen and divided Nave from Sanctuary.

Until the restoration of the church in 1876, there was a ringers' gallery under the tower, with a floor at or near the level of the head of the screen, forming an unsightly obstruction in the church.

The painted panel was used as a back to this gallery, and being disguised by accumulated coats of whitewash, the Vicar had it removed with other obstructions.

But upon evidence of the existence of painting coming to light, it was carefully preserved, and is now secured to the north wall of the church under the tower, the screen being removed to the eastward.

The panel has attracted the notice of local antiquaries, and



THE ROOD AT WINSHAM, SOMERSET.

From a painting in the possession of F. F. Fox, Esq., Past President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archeological Society.



a drawing was made of it some years ago, which was reproduced in volume XXXVII of these *Proceedings*.

More recently a fine fac-simile copy in colour has been executed for Mr. F. F. Fox, Past President of the Gloucestershire Archæological Society, who has devoted a good deal of attention to the subject in his very valuable Presidential Address on Roods and Rood-Lofts (vol. XXIII of their Transactions); and a photographic copy was given, which, by Mr. Fox's courtesy, I have the privilege of reproducing here. Readers are referred to Mr. Fox's paper for the expert artist's opinion on the painting and its condition.

The Tympanum is the mediæval substitute in the Western Church for the Veil of the Sanctuary, which the primitive church adopted from the Hebrew ritual. It has been shewn by Bingham and others that the tripartite division of the Temple was reproduced and perpetuated in the Christian Church, and it is known that it persisted in the west until a comparatively late date, whilst in the east it still forms an important adjunct to the ritual of the Armenian and Ethiopian churches.

Durandus the monk, who wrote in the thirteenth century, has recorded that the use was maintained in his day, and he mentions that a veil or wall was the customary division, and this was prescribed in an Anglo-Saxon Pontifical from which he quotes. Elsewhere he alludes to a triple series of veils. St. Jerome is also recorded to have commanded the use of veils.

The Anglo-Saxon Church always preserved very scrupulously an effective division between nave and sanctuary, and in some of our unspoilt early churches the solidity of the barrier is very marked, the chancel opening being extremely narrow.

At St. Lawrence, Bradford-on-Avon, it is contracted to the dimensions of a mere doorway, whilst the height gives a vast flat space above, retaining traces of sculpture.

The continuity of the idea is shewn in such examples as that

at Sandridge, Herts, where there is a complete wall of separation, pierced with central doorway and side-lights. A similar, and probably later, example might have been seen at Cerne Abbas, Dorset, until the "restoration," when it was opened up by the insertion of a chancel arch. It formerly presented the appearance of a solid wall over the screen to the roof.

In other churches the chancel arch is subdivided, forming a sort of constructional screen, as at Stebbing, and Great Bardfield, in Essex.

In later days, a screen of traceried wood or stone became of frequent, and lastly of universal, occurrence ; and, coincidently, the necessity for a chancel arch of limited proportions disappeared. But though amplified in dimensions in later days, the chancel arch persisted as the most distinctive feature of the English Church, and it is often to be found built so low in comparison with the height of the nave, that a large space of wall remains above it. Such wall space seems to have been frequently utilised for the display of religious paintings. Where the rood-loft balcony was of sufficient height, as at Avebury, to mask the chancel arch altogether, all the balance of space over would naturally be available for fresco, and the wall would form a complete barrier ; but it often happened that there would be a lofty archway, rising clear of the rood-loft, and this would be filled with a close boarded tympanum, which would not only render the division more perfect, but would furnish a more convenient means of support for the display of religious emblems or pictures, which would otherwise be relegated to too great a height in some churches, whilst in others there would be insufficient wall space to receive them. At St. Michael's Church, St. Albans, the painting was partly on the wall, and partly on a panel.

Several examples of these tympanums survive, bearing ancient paintings. The Last Judgment is the subject usually represented, and it would appear that the Crucifixion, as represented at Winsham, is unusual.

The west side of the screen was assigned to subjects of this character for the following reason.

The screen was symbolic of Death, the barrier between time and eternity, between the church militant and the church triumphant. Thus the terrors of death to the impenitent, and the consolations of the last hour of the just, were aptly exemplified by a conspicuous rendering of the Doom in this position, and the Rood with its attendant images crowning the screen, conveyed the teaching of the divine conquest of death, and the intercessory powers of the saints. The "snares of death" were also represented by grotesque figures of dragons and other demoniac monsters, carved on the western side of the screen, such as may still be seen at Sheringham, in Norfolk, on the spandrels of the beam of the rood-loft.

On the east side of the tympanum the Resurrection was appropriately depicted, and nothing of a grotesque or evil nature is ever observed eastward of the screen. The Rood and attendant figures surmounting the screen were generally carved, and were occasionally attached to the painted panel behind them, as was the case at Wenhamston and Poslingford in Suffolk, and at Stratford-on-Avon, in the chapel of the Guild of the Holy Cross; whilst there are indications of a similar arrangement in the surviving instance at Dauntsey.

Perhaps Winsham and St. Albans are the only instances which can be recorded of a painting of the Crucifixion upon the tympanum, and the latter has unfortunately perished, with the exception of the lower portion painted on panel—though a drawing is preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

In this connection I may briefly mention that in the little mountain church of Llanelieu, Brecknock, there stands a double screen, supporting a boarded tympanum covered with a painted groundwork of plain dark colour, powdered with minute stars or flowers, whilst in the centre, above the rood beam, is a painted Rood, doubtless substituted for an earlier

wooden one, the socket for which can be seen in the beam.

An illustration of this is given in my paper on "Devonshire Screens and Roodlofts" in the Transactions of the Devon Association for 1902. A feature of note in it is the series of holes pierced in the boarding to enable the occupants of the loft to view the sanctuary.

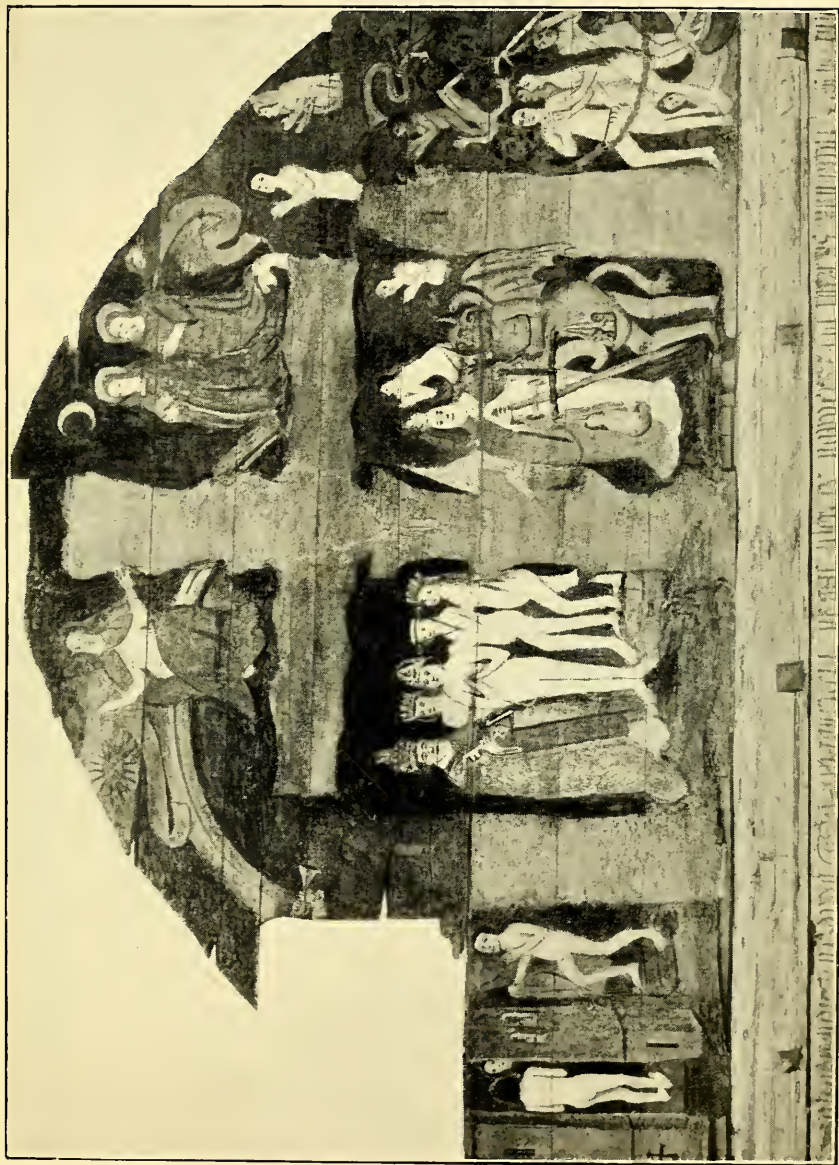
The Wenhaston Tympanum, of which I give an illustration, is fortunately well preserved. It was discovered in 1892 under the whitewash of centuries, and is thought to have been painted about 1480, and covered up in 1549, in obedience to the edict of that date. Upon it the outline of the cross and figures formerly attached is clearly discernible. The whole of the intervening space is occupied by a representation in distemper colours of the Doom. In the upper part our Lord is shewn seated on the rainbow, with kneeling figures of St. Mary and St. John Baptist. In the lower part we see the weighing of souls, in which St. Michael and Satan are taking part, whilst to the right St. Peter receives the souls of the righteous, and they pass into the Heavenly Mansions, and to the left the mouth of Hell receives the doomed.

Of the others named in this category, those at Poslingford and Stratford have been destroyed.

That at Poslingford was discovered in 1881 under a plaster partition filling the chancel arch. Drawings were made, however, and an illustration is given in the Journal of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, viii, 242. A drawing of the Stratford Doom is preserved in the library of the Shakespeare Memorial Association.

For a knowledge of the remaining example—that at Dauntsey, N. Wilts—I am indebted to the Rev. F. H. Manley. I have been able to secure a sketch of it, which I here reproduce. The Doom is here depicted in the customary manner, but with some quaint and curious detail.

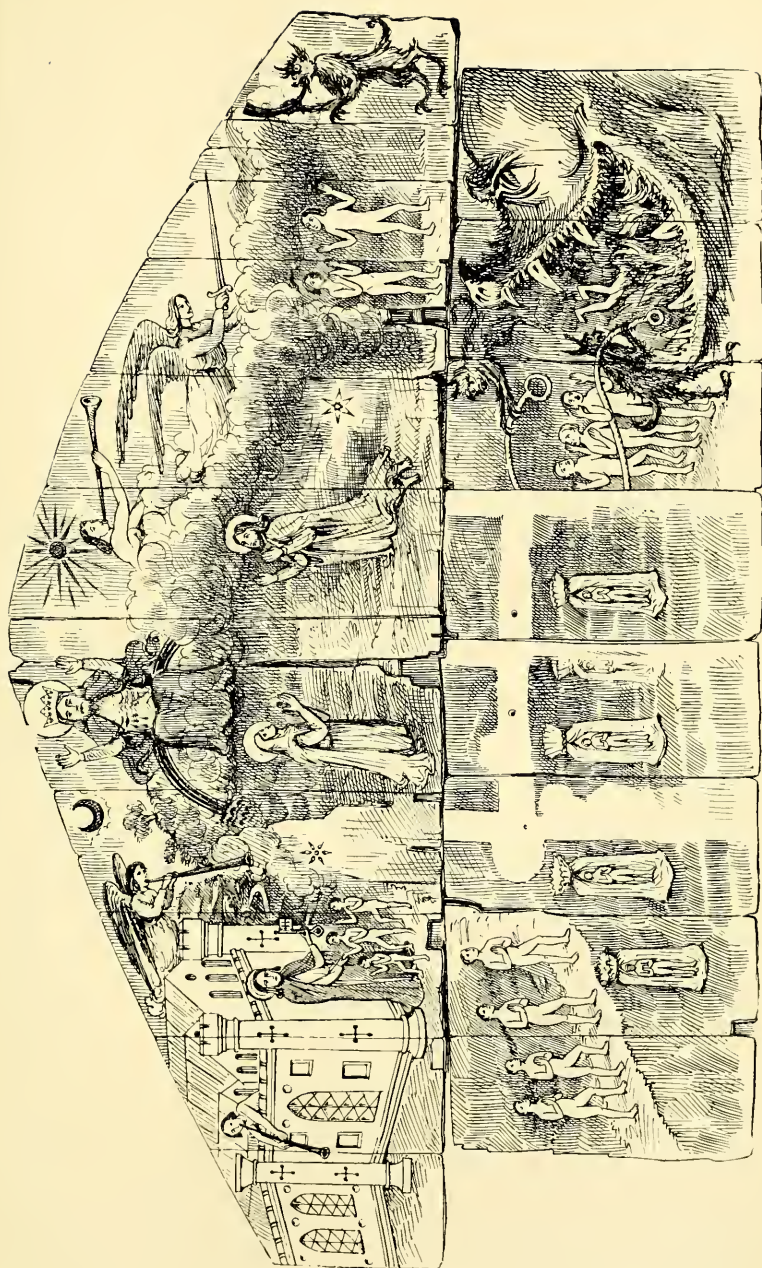
In the centre is Our Lord exalted, sitting on the rainbow whilst the angel sounds the trump. On the one hand are the



PANEL, REPRESENTING THE DOOM,

FORMERLY OVER THE ROOD LOFT IN WENHASTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

[From a Photograph.]



One section missing here.

[From a sketch by the Author.]

REPRESENTATION OF THE DOOM.

ON A WOODEN TYMPANUM NOW IN THE NORTH AISLE OF DAUNTSEY CHURCH, N. WILTS.

heavenly mansions, with the souls of the blest ascending (some in their shrouds), and being received at the gate by Saint Peter, who holds the key. On the other side the lost souls are being driven out by an angel with a drawn sword, and the devil is seen prowling about for his victims. Below is the conventional mouth of hell, with extended jaws, into which the condemned are being drawn by fiends.

The representation of the dead in their shrouds is very curious. A similar feature is noted by Mr. Keyser in the panels of the St. Albans Doom. One of the lower sections of the Dauntsey panel is missing—where indicated by an arrow in the sketch.

There are distinct marks of a framework having been at one time attached to the face, and I have no doubt this consisted of a Rood with the usual figures on either side.

Another very fine panel painting of the Doom is preserved in Gloucester Cathedral. It was discovered about the year 1741, at the east end of the Nave, on the wall of the Rood-screen, close to the old clergy seats, where it had been carefully covered up. The painting is of post-Reformation date, and may probably be referred to the later years of Henry VIII's reign, or that of Edward VI. The figure of the Virgin is omitted, and the labels are in English.

The illustration here reproduced is taken from a paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1856 by Mr. George Scharf, F.S.A., entitled "Some observations on a picture in Gloucester Cathedral."

Yet another interesting example survives at Mitcheldean Church, Gloucestershire, in its original position, filling the space over the chancel screen. Its date is said to be about 1480. It consists of eight panels, the Doom occupying the upper four, and subjects from our Lord's life, the lower series. This is described by Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., in his monograph on the Wenhaston Doom.

He mentions one other such painting, brought to light in

Enfield Church, Middlesex, in 1777. This has passed into private hands, but a drawing is extant which shews it to have been similar in many respects to that at Wenhaston. Its date is said to be 1531.

Finally, mention must be made of a painting on canvas occupying the Tympanum of the chancel arch at Ludham, Norfolk.

This example differs from the others, and there appears to be some doubt as to what subject it is intended to represent.

At Llandanwg, Merionethshire, the Doom is depicted upon the ceiling of the chancel; but so far as can be ascertained no other specimens than those above mentioned, of panel paintings from the Tympanum of the chancel arch of pre-Reformation date, are surviving at the present time.

That they were fairly abundant, however, in the XVI Century cannot be doubted.

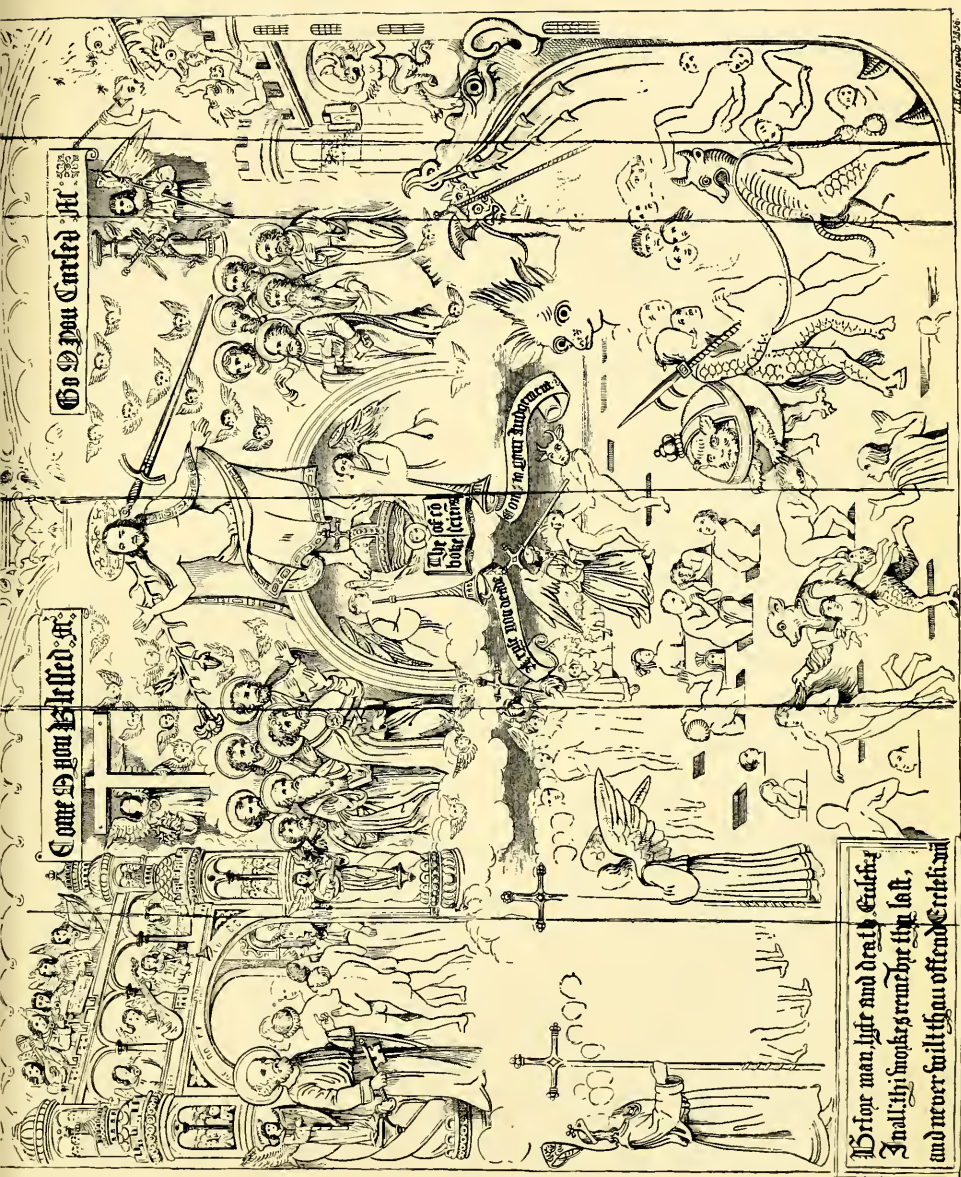
Peacock's "Church Furniture" contains notices of the removal of several in Lincolnshire, in 1556; and there is little doubt that a systematic examination of our old Parish Accounts would reveal allusions to many more.

It is more than possible, too, that other examples may yet remain in their old place, disguised under whitewash and tables of the law.

Plastered partitions between nave and chancel were at one time common, and though "restoration" has accounted for most of them, they are still to be met with here and there. These may be seen at Trull and at Raddington in our own county—and possibly in other churches as well.

There is a distinct probability that some sort of ancient painting may underlie the accretions of post-Reformation date.

An instance of this is mentioned by Mr. Keyser as having come to light at Ellingham, Hants, where there is a plastered Tympanum over the chancel screen, supporting the Royal Arms, with sundry texts on tablets of Charles II date (1671).



PANEL REPRESENTING THE DOOM. [From *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi]

DISCOVERED ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROOD-SCREEN IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, AND CONSIDERED TO BE OF IMMEDIATE POST-REFORMATION DATE.

A portion of the plastering recently fell away, revealing figures of angels, no doubt forming part of a larger subject.

THE TYMPANUM AFTER THE REFORMATION.

My notes on this subject cannot be considered complete without reference to the post-Reformation variety of the chancel partition.

So closely was the idea of the separation of nave and sanctuary interwoven with the conception of a church in the minds of the sixteenth-century clergy, that the Reformation, with all its storms and drastic innovations, failed to dislodge this feature of the older worship, just as it did not attempt the destruction of screens (*quâ* screens).

A reason for the retention of the Tympanum, and perhaps a cogent one, may also be found in the terms of the Order of 1604, which prescribed that the Commandments should be placed on the east wall of the church, and not, be it noted, in the chancel, for there they could not be seen by the congregation.

Hence the Tympanum would furnish the desired support. Pictures of The Doom, though their removal does not appear to have been expressly ordered—(the fact of the Gloucester picture being post-Reformation points in the contrary direction)—would doubtless have been largely destroyed or obliterated when the roods and their attendant images were required to be removed; and no doubt many of the later paintings were of a debased and superstitious nature, but the idea of the Tympanum held strongly, and examples may be found dating from various periods after the Reformation.

One may yet be seen in Somerset, of James I date, at Wyke Champflower, near Bruton. It has the royal and episcopal arms painted on the west side, while the east is covered with texts in Gothic lettering. There was a screen below, but this has disappeared.

Another is still *in situ* at Parracombe, Devon. It retains the royal arms, commandments, creed, etc., all of Georgian date.

Yet another, with finely painted figures of Moses and Aaron, was removed not many years ago from over the screen at Bridestowe, and is now in the possession of Mr. Simmonds, of Lydford, Devon.

At Molland, the screen itself is late Georgian and above it is a plastered tympanum supporting the usual tablets. The date 1808 appears on the panel containing the Royal Arms, with the inscription "I. Mogridge, Churchwarden : Rowlands, Painter."

The eighteenth century ushered in an era of increasing apathy in church matters, which resulted in entire neglect of the fabric of our churches, while matters of symbolism and details of church arrangement seem to have been despised.

Nevertheless, it was only in the nineteenth century, and with the growth of the evangelical movement, that the screens began to be viewed with positive dislike and suspicion, and there manifested itself a desire to sweep away all internal divisions, so that naught should remain to suggest any distinction or separation between the minister and his flock.

Fry of Yarty.

BY EDWARD ALEX. FRY.

ON a former visit of this Society in 1882 to Membury, the late Rev. Frederick Browne, whom many of you will no doubt remember, gave a brief outline of the family of Fry of Yarty in this parish, and I intend only to supplement his remarks and to make one or two corrections which further investigations have suggested.

The earliest member of the family that I have at present located with certainty is a William Fry, patron of the living of Feniton in the county of Devon and of St. Mellior in Cornwall, from 1404 to 1418. He is probably identical with a William Fry who held the Manors of Bromley and Farleye in Stoke Abbas near Beaminster, co. Dorset, and if so, died 24th June, 1427. He was great uncle of the John Fry who married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Richard Yerty, or Yarty, and who apparently was the first of the name who actually lived in this parish. From this marriage onwards the family's pedigree appears in the "Visitations of Devonshire," and although I have made very extensive investigations among wills, administrations, and other records, I will not inflict the details on you as it is a Devon and not a Somerset family.

The man who actually acquired the property in this and other neighbouring parishes for the family at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in 1546 and onwards, was John Fry, who lived at Wycroft a mile or so from here, four views of which place appeared in the *Transactions* for 1898, accompanied by a description by my friend, Mr. Hamilton Rogers.

He was great uncle of the Nicholas Fry, whose memory is commemorated in the sculpture now before you. Exactly twenty years ago I spent a week down here, and in the early morning, when the sun was shining through the Eastern window of this south aisle, I passed many hours deciphering the inscription beneath the two kneeling figures, and as it is now next to impossible to read it owing to repeated coats of white-wash, I wish to record the exact rendering :

“Here lieth the bodies of Nicholas Fry of Yeartie Esq who died 25th October 1632 in the 79 year of his age and of Elynor his wife the daughter of John Brett of Whitstanton in the County of Somset Esq. She died the 28 March 1619 in the — year of her age. They lived in wedlocke 37 yeares They had issue 4 sonnes and 6 daughters Willyam the eldest sone who married Mary the youngest daughter of John Yonge Esqre Henry the second son who married Elizabeth ye youngest daughter of Richard Parrett of Buckereell gent, Nicholas their 3rd sonne who died an infant, John 4 sonne who yett liveth unmarried. Margaret their firste daughter who married Robert Ashford of Kingston Newell Esq Elizabeth their second daughter who married Henry Worth of Worth Esq. Bridgett their third daughter who married Edward Pine of Eastdowne Esq Anne 4 daughter who died an infant Alice their 5 daughter who married Henry Luscombe of Luscombe Esq Agnes who married Gideon Sherman of Knightstone.”

The morning light also was the best I found by which to read the inscription on the black marble tablet in the corner, and as that too is growing fainter by age I will venture to give it full also, because it contains a myth.

“In memory of Robert Fry of Yearty Esq who married Frances ye daughter of Joseph Langton of Newton Park in ye county of Somersett Esqre by whom he had issue a sone and 3 daughters who died young and Elizabeth who was married to John Lord King E——n of Ockham she died 23 Jan 1733 Ae 23 who lieth also here interred without issue. Ye said Robert Fry descended from John Fry of Yearty Esq and Agnes his wife ye only daughter and heiress of Yearty of Yearty Esq and which said John was son of John Fry of Feniton Esq and Jane daughter of Edmond Duke of Somersett



MURAL EFFIGIES OF THE FRY FAMILY,
IN MEMBURY CHURCH.

ye grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster
who was ye son of King Edward the Third.

Robert Fry obiit-January 1725 aetatis suae-

Frances Fry obiit 24 Dec 1730 aetatis suae 50

From John Fry afore mentioned
descended

Henry Fry now of Deer Park Esq Gilbert Fry late of

Wood in this county Esq. Bernard Fry yett afore of Dulcis

Esq whose only daughter and heiress was married to George

Southcott second son of Thomas Southcott of Calverley

Esq and great grandfather to George Southcott now
of Dulcis Esq.

This monument was erected
persuant to ye directions of ye last will and testament
of the said Frances Fry by Raymundo Putt Richard
Hallett and George Southcott Esq executors in trust there
in named for Margrett Joane Elizabeth daughters
of John Fry ſul to ye aforesaid Henry Fry Esq
1742."

Now the myth lies in the eleventh and twelfth lines in the words "which said John was son of John Fry of Feniton Esq. and Jane daughter of Edmond Duke of Somersett ye grandson of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster who was ye son of King Edward the Third."

How it came to be stated in such a bold fashion that a John Fry married Joan or Jane Beaufort I cannot well make out. It is beyond dispute that it was a Richard Fry who married her, as can be proved by his will and certain Privy Seals of which I have copies; and there is nothing I have yet come across to prove that the said Richard Fry was connected in any way with this Devon family.

Further information supplied by myself respecting Richard Fry will be found in a recent number of the "Genealogist," April, 1903.

This monument was put up in 1742, after the death and by the directions of Frances Fry, widow of Robert Fry, the last male representative of the family, at a time when no one was particularly interested in observing the literal correctness of the wording. To link oneself on to royalty, even at the expense of a little truth, is the ambition of many families, and

when there is no question of the surname the alteration of a christian name is of little importance.

As already stated by Mr. Browne, William Fry, the eldest son of Nicholas and Ellenor Fry, took an active part in the civil wars, being a colonel on the Parliamentary side, but Mr. Browne, probably relying on what Noble in his "*Lives of the Regicides*" says, fell into an error when he stated that he was a Member for Shaftesbury. It was a John Fry of the Dorset family who was M.P. for Shaftesbury, and one of the Regicides (though he did not actually sign the warrant). This John Fry, if not a collateral ancestor of myself, was certainly allied by marriage to one of my ancestors, and more about him will be found in "*Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*," vol. I, pp. 53 and 73.

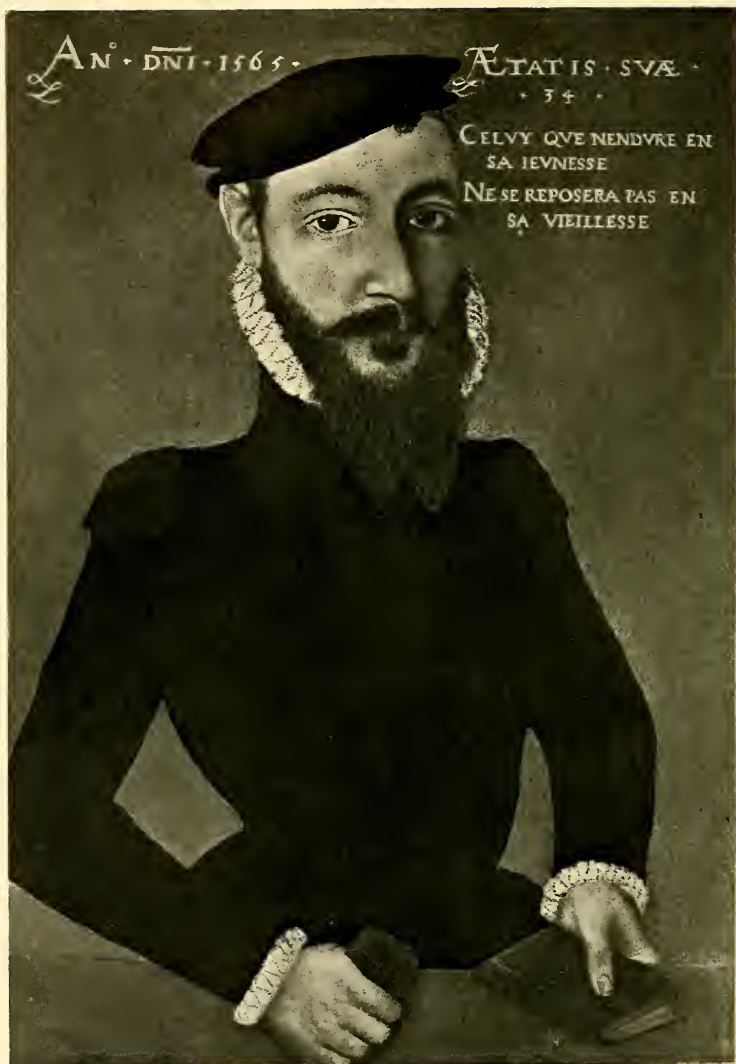
With regard to the armorial bearings depicted on the top of the monument with the kneeling figures, they represent, *Quarterly* (1) *Gules, three horses currant in pale* (Fry). (2) *Argent, a fess engrailed between three mullets sable* (Bratton). (3) *Sable, a lion rampant argent* (Brett). (4) *Argent, three mallards gules* (Yarty).

On the wooden screen dividing the Yarty aisle from the rest of the church are the arms of Fry impaling Langton, *Quarterly sable and or over all a bend argent*.

Yarty, the ancient seat of the Frys, is situate about a mile west of this church. They resided there until the beginning of the XVIII Century. In 1726, Elizabeth the only surviving child of Robert Fry married John, Lord King, ancestor of the present Earl of Lovelace, and brought the property to him.

The old mansion was of considerable size, with good gardens and fishponds. Part of it was some years ago destroyed by fire, but what remains is still occupied as a farmhouse.

There was at one time, we are told in "*The Mirror*," of 11th November, 1843, a stone in the chancel floor, bearing the arms of Fry in a lozenge and the following inscription, "In memory



COUNSELLOR FRY, OF YARTY.

of Mrs. Elinour Fry, youngest daughter of William Fry of Yarty, Esq., who dyed August 27, A.D. 1705, aged 83," and two lines of epitaph.

Also from the same source we are informed there were four hatchments, two of which in 1843 were defaced; another of the arms of Fry impaling Langton with a Greek inscription; and another representing the arms of Napper or Napier of Punknowle with a chronogram. This was given in the Society's *Proceedings* for 1882 and was in existence when I first visited the place in 1883.

Before closing my remarks I should like to say that Mr. Hamilton Rogers very generously presented me with a portrait on oak panel, supposed to be one of this family of Fry. He bought it at a sale in the neighbourhood, and it was seen by the late Mr. J. B. Davidson, of Secktor House, near Axminster. It represents a not too prepossessing face of a middle-aged man with moustache and double-pointed beard, a straight nose and almond-shaped eyes. It shows the body down to a little below the waist. He wears a tight-fitting jacket, perhaps of velvet or some other plain dark material. He has a white ruffle round his neck and also round each wrist, and wears a little velvet (?) cap similar in shape to, though smaller than, a "Tam o'shanter." In his left hand he has a book, and in his right either a small book or something suspiciously like a pack of cards (see illustration).

An inscription over his head reads :

*"An Dni 1565 Aetatis suae 34
Celuy qui nendure en sa jeunesse
Ne se reposera pas en sa vieillesse."*

Which may be translated: "He who is not patient under tribulation in his youth, will not have peace in his old age."

On the back has been painted in modern times "Counsellor Fry." There is of course the usual speculation as to which member of the family he represents. If the age given, 34,

represents his age in 1565, he would be born 1531, and the only one of the Yarty tribe who would fit in with this date is William Fry, father of Nicholas of the kneeling effigy. But I have no information that William Fry was a lawyer ; he died in 1607. Apparently the only member bred to the law was John Fry, of Wycroft, uncle to William. John certainly was a lawyer, and was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1536, just five years after the subject of this portrait was born, so that it can hardly be a portrait of John Fry.

Cheddar=Fitzwaters.

BY PREBENDARY COLEMAN, M.A.

Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Wells.

THE thousands of visitors who, through the summer months, throng the Cheddar Cliffs, as they approach them from the south, pass the entrance to the manorial residence of Cheddar Fitzwaters. It stands within spacious grounds at the very outskirts of the cliffs, where four roads converge. One is the ordinary route from the railway station; another leads more directly from Axbridge; a third descends from Garston or Lang-garston farm, and Tuttishill; and the fourth from the Lippet. At this centre there stood in an open space "the Tree"—the meeting place of the people. Close to the entrance there is a small well, yielding a never failing supply of water. In the immediate vicinity is Dolbridge, which formerly gave its name to the adjoining street, and which was, perhaps, so called from its crossing the Cheddar Water at the *bend* where it begins to flow towards the moor. The Hall (for this is the distinguishing name of the residence) stands back, and is not seen from the entrance. Collinson¹ describes it as "a good house with neat gardens, and a long shady canal formed by an outlet of Cheddar Water." But this is hardly a true description of it to-day. The long shady canal has disappeared, although traces of it remain. The feature of the

1. Collinson, III, p. 576.

place is its timber ; noble beech trees give a park-like appearance to the surrounding pastures.

It is stated¹ that this manor took its name from the lords Fitzwalter, or water, who were descended from Robert, the second son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, who came into this country at the Conquest. Previous to 1066 there were at least three manors under the chief manor, which was held by the king : but it is difficult to identify them. The chief manor is that which, in subsequent times, was held by the family of "Chedder," of the bishoprick of Bath and Wells, and is now held by the Marquis of Bath. The "customs"² of all the manors are identical, which points to a common origin. The home of the de Chedders is believed to have stood at the entrance to the village from Wells, where there are remains of an ancient avenue. Cheddar-Hannam was another manor, and the home of the Hannams stands in Plâs street, a castellated wall separating it from the thoroughfare. There were other smaller manors, viz., Cheddar-Berkeley, and the Rectorial manor, which was held under the Dean and Chapter of Wells. Our present concern, however, is with the manor of Cheddar Fitzwaters only, and with the families which, during the last six hundred years, have made the manor house their home.

1302 The earliest notice of a Fitzwater of Cheddar which I have found is in the year 1302. This is in a Fine dated 31 Edward I,³ wherein Robert Fitzwater de Cheddre is stated to have held a messuage, a carucate, and a virgate of land, that is about from one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres, in Cheddre, Wynfred, and Strode. Wynfred is Winford ; Strode, or Stroude, is at no great distance from Winford ; in the fourteenth century it was described as "La Strode in the parish of Wynfryth." As late as 1619, the court and barton "atte

1. Collinson, III, p. 576.

2. See Appendix.

3. Feet of Fines, S.R.S., vol. VI, no. 98.

Stroud" was known as "Ffitzwater's Court": but the tenants both at Wynfred and Strode did homage to the lord at Cheddar. William Fitzwater, his sons, and his wife Basilia succeeded to the manor and lands named above, on the death of Robert.

This William was a witness to legal documents on many occasions between 1336 and 1347, and it is interesting to notice the names of the men who were his co-signatories when the deed was signed at Cheddar. In one¹ of 1336-37, "Given at Cheddar on Thursday next after the Feast of the Epiphany, there are, besides William Fitzwater, Hugh of Draycot, John of Garston, Robert atte Boxe, and William of the Hall." In another,² "Given at Cheddar, 2nd July, 1341," the signatures include those of Roger de Hanam, William Fitzwater, and Robert atte Boxe.³ In 1348-9, William's son, John, signs, together with his father, and a man who was named John Hereward. The same names occur as witnesses to a charter of 1344.⁴ It is not difficult to one who is familiar with Cheddar to picture these men and their dwelling-places in and about the village in those far-off days.

To William Fitzwater succeeded his son John in or about the year 1350. Thirteen years before this, John was involved with Sir J. Acton and other leading men in illegal proceedings consequent on the bishop's demand to enclose some sixty acres of his waste in his wood at Cheddar. ⁵On September 24, 1337, the Crown issued a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to William de Sharesull, Richard Lovel, and Henry Power, on complaint by the bishop (Ralph of Shrewsbury) that Sir John de Acton, John, son of William Fitzwauter (*sic*), and others "broke his Close and houses at Cheddre, carried away

1. Augmentation Office Records, N. 73, no. 6.

2. A.O.R., N. 73, no. 16.

3. A.O.R., N. 75, no. 15.

4. A.O.R., N. 75, no. 10.

5. Patent Rolls, Ed. III, 1334-38.

his goods, and assaulted his men and servants." They were fined twenty shillings for their daring.¹

1351-2 John Fitz-water is a witness to two deeds of the 25th of Edward III, 1351-2. ²The first is a grant by Sir John de Clyvedon to Robert Seward, burgess of the town of Bristol, of the messuage and lands at Cheddar which Robert Atte Boxe formerly held of him.³ The second⁴ is a charter of Bishop Ralph, confirming to Robert Seward and Margaret his wife various lands in Cheddar, formerly held by Roger de Hanam, which had come into the bishop's hands by escheat. The first is dated on the Feast of All Saints, the second on the morrow of the Apostles Peter and Paul (June 30), but to both deeds there are the same witnesses, though the one was "Given at Cheddar" and the other "at Wokey." They were Sir Walter de Pavely, Sir Walter de Rodeneye, John de Langlond, John de Barton, and John Fitzwater.

On the same day and at the same place the bishop nominated as his attorney, to put Robert Seward and his wife in seisin of the messuage and lands, a certain Bertram de Dumbleton, *or John Fitzwater* of Cheddre.

1360 In 1360 (33 Edw. III), the same John makes a gift and grant to the vicar of Chedder, and the parson of Lympsbam, which is best described in the terms of the grant itself. It was signed at Chedder on Sunday the morrow of the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, August 25, 1360.

⁵"John Fitz-Walter (*sic*) of Cheddar has given and granted to the lords Walter Hadenham,⁶ vicar of the church of Cheddar, and Robert Trypp, parson of the church of Lymplesham, all his lands and tenements, mills, meadows, etc., which he had by

1. S.R.S., vol. ix. Life of Bishop Ralph, LIV-LVI, p. 514.

2. A.O.R., N. 74, no. 15.

3. Still known as "Box Court."

4. Register of Bp. Ralph, fol. 386.

5. Augmentation Office Records, N. 73, no. 26.

6. *alias* Walter de Ethenam, Reg. Ralph, fol. 374; and Weaver's "Somerset Incumbents," p. 52.

inheritance after the death of William Fitz-Walter his father, and also which he acquired of the heirs of William Atte Halle, in Cheddar, Draycote, and ¹la Hithe, and also in la Strode in the parish of Wynfryth. He gives also to the said Walter and Robert for ever the rents and services of William le Knygt, which the said William le Knygt was accustomed to render for the lands and tenements which he held of John Fitz-Walter for the term of his life in Bodecomb, and which, after the death of the said William, ought to revert to John Fitz-Walter. To have and to hold all the aforesaid lands, etc., to the said Walter and Robert of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereof due and customary."

A point of some interest is suggested by the contents of this deed. Is this transaction connected with the enlargement and reconstruction of the parish church at this time? The greater part of the fabric dates from the middle of the fourteenth century, and six years before this deed was signed by John Fitzwater, a document of a similar nature² had been signed in favour of Walter de Hadenham by Robert Chedde, the holder of the chief manor, and a munificent contributor to the work of the Church in many places. In his will he desired that his body might be laid to rest in the chapel of St. Mary in the parish church of Cheddar.³ This desire was carried out in 1384. 1354

There is an interval of one hundred years before we obtain documentary evidence as to the ownership of the manor. How it passed from the family of Fitzwater to the family of Roo has not been discovered. In 1468 (7 Edward IV) it was in the possession of Henry Roo, who resided at the manor-house,⁴ and it remained with this family in direct line for the next one hundred and thirty years, until the death of the last 1468

1. Hithe Bow still exists.

2. A.O.R., N. 74, no. 16.

3. Wadley's "Bristol Wills," p. 10.

4. Collinson, III, 176.

male representative in 1595. It seems probable that Henry Roo was of a Bristol family of some standing, for¹ in 1461 (1 Edward IV) three prominent citizens of Bristol, of whom Edmund Roo was one, received a royal commission "to take masters and mariners for ships called 'le Cristofre Damme,' 'le Cristofer Howell,' and 'la Julian,' of Bristol, for the king's fleet."

One hundred years previously,² in 1352, 26 Edward III, a William le Roo comes before us as a burgess of Bristol, and³ as early as 1327 (1 Edward III) Johannes le Ro is assessed in the Exchequer Lay Subsidies under Wynfryd and Feltone, which seems to point to a connection with the Fitzwaters.⁴ In the very beginning of the fifteenth century (1407), we hear of a John Roo as vicar of Twerton, and a chantry chaplain in the cathedral church of Wells. Edmund Roo had cousins living at Glastonbury and at Walton, Nicholas Roo, churchwarden of St. John Baptist, 1652-4,⁵ and his son, Thomas, churchwarden, 1584; at Walton, John Roo and his son, Thomas. A Christopher Roo held land at Wedmore.⁶ In 37 Elizabeth (1595), there is evidence that Edmund Roo, the last of the line, died, and was buried in Cheddar Church. They, therefore, held the manor during the reigns of the three Yorkist kings and the five Tudor sovereigns.

Edmund Roo made his will in 1589 (proved 1595), and in it he leaves his gold signet with a roebuck engraven on it to his son-in-law, John Hungerford. We refer to this to account for an ancient hostelry in Cheddar being designated "The Roebuck," or, as its usual title was, "The Buck." And as long as it survived there was one recognition of the former

1. Cal. Patent Roll, September, 1461.

2. S.R.S., vol. xvii, p. 23.

3. Ibid., vol. iii, p. 95.

4. Reg. Bowett, fol. 44.

5. Churchwardens' Accounts, Preb. Daniel.

6. S.R.S., vol. ii, p. 250.

occupation of the manor by the Roo family. But that is gone; and we have to ask, Is there nothing left to remind us of it? Yes; besides Edmund Roo's will, which has been printed,¹ there is the memorial of him, and, perhaps, of other members of the line of Roos, which is now placed beneath the east window of the chantry of the Holy Trinity in the parish church, to the south of the chancel; and there is stained glass with their coat-of-arms in the south window of the Fitzwater chapel: "azure a roebuck lodged argent." As to the memorial, Collinson says that there was this inscription upon it, "Here lyeth the body of Edmund Rooe, Esqre., who departed this life the 27th of March, A.D. 1595"; but it is not there now. It has been thought that the stonework belongs to the previous century, and that originally it may have been the memorial of Henry Roo. In the year 1599, there is allusion to Edmund Roo in the accounts of the Cheddar churchwardens, as follows: "A.D. 1599. There remaineth at this accompt of owld debt ungathered for the buriall of Mr. Roo in the churche, vis. viiid."

In addition to the manors of Cheddar Fitzwater, and Winford, Edmund Roo held lands in several other parishes, as well as in the extra-parochial village of Batcombe. This is not Batcombe near Bruton, but Batcombe juxta Draycot, adjoining Cheddar. Batcombe-cum-Nyland is situated in Glastonbury twelve hides, and had belonged to the abbey ²from the time of abbot Henry de Blois in the twelfth century until the dissolution of the monastery. This took place in November, 1539. Six months afterwards, on 20 May, 1540, Sir Raynald Selatter, curate of Cheddar, was a witness with others ³to the will of Walter Stacie "of the village of Batcombe longinge to the parishe of Cheddar." He leaves a legacy to the parishe church of Cheddar, and calls Sir Raynald his "gostly father"; but

1. "Somerset Wills," vol. III, 48-50.

2. S.R.S., vol. v, xix, (11).

3. From Rev. F. W. Weaver.

when his will was proved in 1541, it was not proved at Wells, but in the church of St. John Baptist at Glastonbury. Batcombe was still in the jurisdiction of Glastonbury, although men spoke of it as “longinge to Chedder.” How this was, the following very interesting memorandum fully explains, and we insert it *in extenso* as an historical document, shewing the care which abbot Beere¹ displayed for the scattered tenants of abbey lands in spiritual things.

For the
vicare of
Cheddre

“Termino Sancti Hillañ A^o r r H viij xxxv^{to} M^a that foras-
muche as yt doth appere unto the Gefall Surveio^rs and coun-
seill of the Court of Surveio^rs that the King’s ten^ants and
inhabytaunts of Batcoñ and Nylonde otherwise called Andre-
sey in the Countie of Somers^⁹ pcell of the possessions of the
late Monasterie of Glastoñ in the countie of Somrset nowe
being in the King’s maiesties hands by the reason of th’attheyndre
of Richard Whiting late Abbot there of high Treason at-
teynted have allwayes heretofore used to pay all their Tythes
and other Dueties eccliaſticall unto the saide late Monasterie
And that the governours of the saide late Monasterie have
found A priest to saye Dyvyne ſvice in the chapell of Nyland
and to mynystre Sacraments and Sacramentalls unto the
Ten^ants and Inhabytaunts of Batcom and Nyland aforesaide
untill by Richard Beere sometye Abbot of Glastoñ the said
Ten^ants and Inhabyt^aunts were Deputed and assigned unto
the parochie of Cheddre being but half a myle in Dystaunce
from Batcom and Nyland And the same late Abbot and his
successours dyd bere and paye unto the vicare of Cheddre for
the tyme being yerely xiijs^s iiij^d and two Lodes of Wode for
the mynystracon of Sacraments and sacramentalls to be mynys-
tred unto the saide tenants and inhabyt^aunts as to other of his
parochioners of Cheddre over and besides thoblacons and
offerings of the said Ten^ants and Inhabyt^aunts of thre offering
Daies in the yere for all man^r duties of holye Church to the

1. Abbot Beere, 1492–1524.

said vicare of the saide Ten^ants and inhabyt^aunts Belonging whiche xiijs iiij^d and two Lodes of woode hath been yerely paide and borne unto the said vicares by the governours of the saide late Monasterie untill the Dissolu^on of the same Wherfor yt is ordered and Decreed by the said Court that Thomas Whyte nowe vicare of Cheddre and his successours shall from henceforth have and perceive yerely of the ten^ants of Nyland and Batcom thobla^ons and offerings of thre Offering Daies That is to saie in the ffeasts of saint Mighell tharchangell, the Natyvitie of our lorde, and the ffeaste of Easter. And also yerely xiiij shillings iiij^d in money and ijs viij^d yerely in money in recompense for the saide two loodes of wode admountig all xvjs whiche xvjs yerely to be paide unto the saide vicare and to his successours at two termes of the yere that is to saie thanuncia^on of our Ladie and saint Michael tharchangell by evyn^r por^ons to be paide yerely by the hands of the geⁿall Receyvours of the King's lands of the saide late Monasterie for the time being. And that the saide now vicare shall have tharreragies of the premisses for three yeres ended at the ffeast of saint Michael tharchangell laste past. And the said Ten^ants and Inhabyt^aunts there dwelling to be taken as parochyoners of the said parisshe of Cheddre saving to the King's maiestie all other Tythes and Duties Ecclia^sticall of the said Ten^ants and Inhabyt^aunts to his maiestie belonging. And that this Decree shalbe sufficient war^aunt unto the saide Geⁿall Receyvours for the time being for the yerely payment of the saide xvjs as also for the saide Arreragies.”¹

It is a pleasant link with the days of the good abbot that, although Batcombe and Nyland are now supplied with spiritual ministrations by the vicar of Draycot, to whose clerical income the vicar of Cheddar makes a yearly contribution, this ancient charge is still maintained, forty shillings being paid annually to the vicar of Cheddar in respect of it. The former

1. Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books, vol. CVI, fol. 51.

connection between the abbey and the parish church of Cheddar is marked by the heraldic arms of the abbey finding a place in the south window of the Fitzwater chapel. The glass was probably inserted in the time of abbot Selwood (1457-1493), as a shield with the monogram *IS* accompanies the arms.

A branch of a Somerset family of some distinction was residing at Batcombe in the middle of the seventeenth century. In "*Collections for a Parochial History of Wraxall*," by the late Rev. G. S. Master, M.A., we learn that Robert Gorges, the second son of Sir William Gorges, vice-admiral of the fleet, 1580, was of Batcombe, "an extra parochial place between Cheddar and Rodney Stoke," and was grandfather of Thomas, John, Robert, and Ferdinando, all men of eminence in various spheres. The names of the men who resided at Batcombe between 1630 and 1665 were William, and his sons Henry and Thomas. William and his wife were buried in the church at Cheddar. Frequent notices of Henry and Thomas occur in the churchwardens' accounts.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century and the early years of the eighteenth, Batcombe was the home of a family named Tottenham. There was a John Tottenham who died in 1683, who was the father of Edward, and grandfather of John, who was the vicar of Cheddar 1729-1740. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1711, at the age of fourteen; took his M.A. degree from Lincoln College in 1717, was presented by the dean and chapter of Wells to the prebend of Holcombe in 1725, and to the vicarage of Cheddar and rectory of Allerton, in 1730. He died and was buried at Cheddar in 1740, aged forty-four years.

NOTE.—For the original grant of Batcombe by King Edmund in A.D. 940, to his faithful thegn, Elswith, and for the boundaries, see Kemble's *Codex Dip.*, CCCLXXXIII, vol. VI, 229.

Edmund Roo, whose will has led us into this digression, left

two daughters, Frances and Margaret. Frances, the elder, was the wife of Edward Lancaster of Milverton; Margaret was the wife of John Hungerford. In the year 1597 (39 Elizabeth), Edward¹ Lancaster was appointed to the bailiwick and office of Constable of Taunton Castle; the appointment was to him and his assigns for three lives. Edmund Roo bequeathed a moiety of his estates, including the Cheddar manor, to Frances Lancaster and her son, John. For the next one hundred years the Lancasters held the property in the direct line. The above-named John was succeeded by a son, Edward; he dying without issue, the estate went to the two daughters of his brother John, and Mary Lancaster became lady of the manor in 1692. William Lancaster, father of the first Edward, has left on record, in his will, a grievous account of his son's impiety towards him. "My son Edward Lancaster owes me money. My son Edward Lancaster has most monstrouslye slandered me, has attempted to take away my living, disdained me in the presence of a great number of people, taken part with my enemies against me, and by all sinister means procured my trouble and disquietude in this myne old age, for which offences I desire God's forgiveness, and for my part will pray for him." He died in 1640, having lived to an old age, but apparently not at Cheddar. His son, John, who had become lord of the manor, died at an early age (36) in 1623. His wife, to whom he had been married in the parish church of Street (), was Dorothy Whittington, by whom he had at least two sons, Edward and John. Edward became the owner of the manor in due course, but at his father's death he was a boy of the age of ten. He held it through the troublous times of the Commonwealth, and for twenty-two years after the Restoration. ²He married, at the age of fifty-one, a certain Mary Clark, and died without issue, aged seventy, in 1663, and was buried in Cheddar Church.

1. Collinson, vol. III, p. 228.
2. April 18, 1644, at Cheddar.

His widow survived him nine years.¹ Her body was laid to rest March 29, 1692. At Edward Lancaster's burial, an incident took place which made a stir in Cheddar. Mrs. Lancaster refused to comply with the Act of Parliament of 1678, which required that the bodies of the dead should be wrapped in woollen, and not in linen, for burial; accordingly the officers of the parish, on the next day after the burial, "levyed a distresse of five pounds on his goods and chattels, by virtue of a warrant from the Worshipful Dr. Bayly." One half of this sum was paid to the informant, the other was distributed to twenty poor persons.

1693 In 1693, the churchwardens were apparently without information as to the heir to the manor, for at a visitation held at Cheddar in that year they "presented" the Fitzwater chapel as being out of repair in these words: "We present the Ile belonging to the heirs of M^r Lancaster to be repaired by Michælmass next on y^e payn of 40^s." It was not long, however, that they were left in ignorance; for Mary, one of the two daughters of John Lancaster of Milverton, as already stated, became the lady of the manor, and in 1694 was married to William Rose of Rempstone, Dorset. Rempstone, or Rempstone Hall, is a good house pleasantly situated in the Isle of Purbeck, in a sheltered position two miles from Corfe Castle. You pass it as you drive from Corfe Castle to Studland Bay, or to the northern point of Swanage Bay. At this time Rempstone was the property of the Roses, having previously belonged to the Framptons of Buckland. During the few short years of their married life, William and Mary Rose lived at Cheddar; an only child, Mary, being born to them in 1695. William Rose, harassed with heavy debts, died at the early age of thirty-one, in 1700, and was buried in the family vault at Swanwick, Dorset. The child, Mary, grew up in Cheddar under the care of her mother, who lived at the hall, a

1. "1692. Mrs. Mary Lankester, widdo, on the 29 day of March."—Cheddar Register of Burials.

widow for seven years. During this interval legal steps were taken to settle the manor on the child. In the first year of the reign of Queen Anne (1702), an Act of Parliament was passed which confirmed the title of Thomas Rose, gentleman, to lands called Rempstone, and for the sale of lands called Carrants' Court, in the county of Dorset, for payment of the debts of William Rose, gentleman, deceased, and settling the manor of Cheddar Fitzwaters with the overplus on the said sale on Mary Rose, an infant daughter of the said William, in lieu of £3,000 portion for the said infant. 1702

It was a bad day for little Mary when she became the heiress of the manor, as the sequel will show. Five years after this her mother made a second marriage. The man who wooed and won her was John Tillam, LL.B., of St. John's College, Cambridge, just appointed to the vicarage of Wedmore. The vicar found a home at "The Hall," and left his flock at Wedmore to the care of a curate. A daughter was born to them, but, apparently, lived only for a week. She was baptized October 26, and her body was buried November 3, 1713. In July, 1715, Mary Tillam herself died. But before her death, her daughter Mary Rose had become the wife of Thomas Tillam—the son, it is supposed, of John Tillam by a former marriage. 1715

This event took place in 1713, or early in 1714, for in the autumn of 1714 a daughter was born, whom they baptized by the name of Rose, and two years later a son, who was named Lancaster. Subsequently eight other children were born, but the greater number of them died in infancy, or in early life. In 1734, Thomas Tillam died, and Mary was left a widow to struggle with misfortunes, and to see the estate of Cheddar Fitzwaters slipping out of her hands, and leaving her and her surviving children paupers on the parish. It is the old story, of debts and obligations which could not be discharged; of heavy mortgages and reckless borrowing; the mischief began a hundred years and more before, in A.D. 1619, when Edward 1734

Lancaster, the elder, leased for ninety-nine years to a man of Chewstoke, "all that Barne, stall and courte with the Barton att Stroude, called Ffitzwaters Court." In 1726, Thomas Tillam made over the whole of the manor to Benjamin Randolph of Shipham, at which date "the lands belonging to it lay in Cheddar, Rodney Stoke, Winford, Weare, Chapel Allerton, and Wedmore." The inevitable end was approaching. In 1740, an assignment of a term of five hundred years was made by the various mortgagees "to James Birch, barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, by direction of Madam Tillam, for securing a sum of £1700 and interest." In 1742, the manor of Cheddar Fitzwaters, "with all and singular, Messuages, Mills, Houses, Edifices, Barns, Stables, Stalls, Yards, Orchards, Gardens, Lands, Tenements, Feedings, Meadows, Pastures, Commons, Demesne Lands, Waste Waters, Watercourses, Banks, Rivers, Ponds, Pools, Rents, Reversions, Remainders, Services, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances whatsoever, were conveyed to James Birch."

Notices of ejectments were issued by him against Mary Tillam, and all her tenants, and the manor passed out of her hands for ever. Her life for the next twenty-five years was one of abject poverty and degradation. In the accounts of the overseers of the parish of Cheddar, such disbursements as the following occur continually :

" Mrs. Tillam : a month's pay for the child	4	0
" Paid for a pair of shoes for Sarah Tillam	2	8
" P ^d Richard Durban Mrs. Tillam's house rent 1	0	0
" Paid for a small iron crock for Mrs. Tillam	1	6
" P ^d for a Bedstead for Mrs. Tillam	2	6
" Paid for mending Mrs. Tillam's shoes	0	3
" P ^d Mrs. Tillam relief	0	6
" Mrs. Tillam to buy things to putt to her Arme	1	0

1767 and so forth, until the year 1767, when she passed out of this world, the last representative of the line of Roos and Lancas-

ters who had known the manor house of Cheddar Fitzwaters as their home.

For the next one hundred and forty years members of the family of Birch succeeded one another at "The Hall." James Birch died in 1779. By his will he left his uterine sister, 1779
Susannah Stagg, of the parish of SS. Philip and Jacob, Bristol, his sole executrix and residuary legatee. To her succeeded Samuel Birch, and to him his daughter Eliza Birch, spinster, whose death occurred in 1883, and to whose memory a window was inserted in the Trinity chapel of the parish church. It bears this inscription: "To the glory of God, and in loving remembrance of Eliza Birch, who departed this 1883
life August 9th, 1883, in the 80th year of her age." On her death, her power to bequeath the property was disputed; ultimately some distant relatives were benefited; the manor house and adjacent grounds were purchased by Charles Pike, from whom they passed to the present owner and occupier, Reginald Whiteside Statham.

A NOTE of the Customs of the Mannor of Chedder, taken from the handwriting of Thomas Hill of Chedder, Anno Dom., 1663.

Imprimis. The Lord may grant a Coppy for three lives to a man and his wife and a son; the Father being Tenant in possession, the son may be admitted Tenant in reversion to the same part of it, and both hold a right in the Common at one time, but the middle (Life or) State have no benefitt at all untill it fall to him, for the Custom do rest only upon the third life in the Coppy, and it being granted and published in Court, there is nothing to be altered by the Lord or Tenants untill all the lives be of full age, and make a lawful surrender in the Court of their right which is upon the Coppy.

Likewise, if a man buy three lives, and the last State upon the Coppy be a woman bought in her virginity, then as soon as she is married, her husband is head tenant, and if he die, there

is a Heriott due to the Lord ; but if she die a married wife there is none. Yet her husband shall have it according to the Custom, that is, for his life, and his last wife shall have her widowhood in it : for if the Custom cometh in by a woman it goeth out by a woman ; if by a man, it goeth out by a man.

The Lord may grant a Coppy to a man, and to two of his Children joyntly, and both to be tenants at one time, then the Custom do belong to the last life that do enjoy of.

If a man or woman do hold any estate from more than one Lord, then where the man or woman is dwelling and dieth, the custom is the Lord shall have the first choice of his goods for a heriott.

If a man have a Coppyhold Estate in Chedder, and be living out of the parish, and there die, the tenants of the Mannor may be required to go to the man's last place of dwelling and take his best goods for a heriott wheresoever it be.

And also, if a man or woman die that is to pay their best beast for a heriott, the tenants have no liberty to choice any goods within doors, if there is any living goods without, and beasts or horses, sheep or pigg.

And if a widow woman in the custom marry, and her husband die, there is no heriott to be paid at his death, for he do hold the Estate but in right of his wife ; but if he bury his wife, there is a heriott due to the Lord, and another heriott due at his death, for after he do enjoy the Coppyhold Estate in his own right.

If a man buy a Coppyhold Estate to three children, and not admit the last State to a Tree and ten foot of ground (as the usual custom is to do), then if the last State do marry and happen to die before the Coppyhold Estate do come into possession, his or her marrier have no right to enjoy the custom ; but if once in the possession his or her right is as good as if the admission had been at first.

PEDIGREE OF ROO.

Henry, 1468.

Edmund, 1595, died.

Frances = Edward Lancaster. Mary = Jno. Irish. Margaret = John Hungerford.

John = Dorothy Whittington.
(ob. 1623, æt. 36)

Edward, b 1613 = Mary Clark (1664)
ob. 1683, æt. 70, s.p. ob. 1692.

John =

Mary, ob. 1715 = (1) William Rose, ob. 1700, æt. 31. (2) John Tillam.
(1694) 1707

Mary, b. 1695 = Thomas Tillam, circ. 1714.

Rose,
1714,
married
John Martin,
Huntspill.

Lancaster,
1716,
died
1738.

Jone,
1718,
died
1719.

John,
1719.

Mary,
1720.

Joshua,
1723,
died
1742.

William,
1725,
died
1733.

Jane,
1728,
married
Jas. Tooner.

Sarah,
1731.

Margaret,
1734,
died
1734.

An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset.*

Part VII.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A., AND T. S. BUSH.

IN bringing out the seventh and final portion of the Inventory, I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance given by a fellow-member of the Society, Mr. T. S. Bush, who undertook to collect information in the complicated ecclesiastical areas of the Bath and Keynsham Deaneries. His notes were handed over to be reduced to uniformity with my own. Without this help the work must have lagged for at least another year. Owing to the distance of the district worked over, practically Somerset trans-Mendipiana, I have been unusually dependent upon friends who have allowed me to use their houses as headquarters; and with my coadjutor have accumulated many pleasant memories of the willing spirit in which, with hardly an exception, the custodians of the plate helped our enquiries.

* Part i in Vol. XLIII—Deaneries of Bruton, Castle Cary, Merston, Milborne Port, Shepton Mallet.

„ ii in Vol. XLIV	„ of Frome, Martock.
„ iii in Vol. XLV	„ of Crewkerne, Ilchester, Ilminster, Wiveliscombe.
„ iv in Vol. XLVI	„ of Dunster, Taunton, Wellington.
„ v in Vol. XLVII	„ of Bridgwater, Pawlett, Quantockshead.
„ vi in Vol. XLVIII	„ of Axbridge, Burnham, Glastonbury.
„ vii in Vol. XLIX	„ of Bath, Chew, Keynsham, Locking, Midsomer Norton, Portishead.

N.B. Dunster and Wiveliscombe are according to the old arrangement. Luxborough will be found in vol. XLVII, ii, 151.

It seems that three main factors contributed to complete the Inventory. Perhaps the first place is due to the inventor of the modern safety bicycle. In a county where the two competing railways are not on speaking terms, the bicycle provides the easiest means of visiting a district without an expenditure of time which would have been fatal to the quest. Then comes the book of *Old English Plate*, the standard work on the subject, now in its seventh edition. Without the assistance of the author, Mr. W. J. Cripps, C.B.,¹ the notes would have been worth little more than the paper on which they were written. The third factor has been the uniform goodwill of the incumbents and churchwardens. It is with much pleasure that my experience enables me to testify that the plate is in good condition, well kept, and carefully preserved. An occasional suggestion on the last point has, I trust, been taken in good part. This goodwill showed itself also in every form of hospitality which might be of service. While the greater part of the Inventory has been undertaken by myself—and Prebendary Hancock is responsible for the Dunster Deaneries, and Mr. Bush for the Bath Deaneries—much information has been supplied by the clergy, particularly with regard to the plate in the modern parishes.

In the Diocese there are 493 ancient parishes and chapelries, and 69 modern parishes formed after 1800. Only one parish, Nettlecombe, is furnished with vessels of the fifteenth century; while two more, Chewton Mendip and Newton St. Loe, possess both cup and paten of the period 1500-1558. Of the Elizabethan era 225 parishes own cup and cover, though occasionally one piece only has survived. The seventeenth century has provided plate for 109 parishes; the eighteenth century for 85 parishes; and 64 parishes possess nothing earlier than 1800, many of the vessels not being even silver.

Some years ago the eighteenth century paten of Stoke St.

1. Since writing the above I greatly regret to have to record his death on 26th October, 1903, aged 62.

Mary was in the hands of a London dealer ; and on the other hand the Jacobean cup and cover of Lancastr, in Cornwall, are now at St. John's, Clevedon. A greater part of the loss involved in the exchange of old vessels for new in times past has doubtless been incurred in pure ignorance ; and a desire for something more strictly ecclesiastical must be held responsible for part of the loss. A quotation from *Old English Plate* may put the matter plainly, the words though referring to secular pieces applying with still greater force to ecclesiastical vessels. "It may, perhaps, be thought by some at the present day inappropriate to use such vessels for the sacred purposes to which their former owners have dedicated them, but surely they should be carefully treasured and preserved instead of exchanged, as they too often are, for articles of modern design that cannot be thought of without a shudder of horror. Less suitable they may seem to a few for their present use than such models of medieval art as the chalices at Nettlecombe or at Oxford, but they have an interest and value of their own that can never attach to the brand new vessels decorated with sham jewels and nineteenth-century filigree-work, that are too often obtained in exchange for them"—p. 217.

Another danger has now come within the range of practical politics. The very value of the older vessels has led to their sale to obtain money for ecclesiastical funds ; and such spoliation has been sanctioned by a worshipful chancellor. It is true that once a great bishop did sell the vessels of the Cathedral to rescue members of his flock from their enemies. But it is well known that funds left to redeem English captives from the Barbary pirates have been diverted by the Court of Chancery to more practical uses ; and in the absence of any such necessity, the action is indefensible. At all events my work is completed ; and if it leads to a wider knowledge of the subject matter, and a greater reluctance to part with any portion thereof, I shall feel that herein I have not been beating the air.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.*

MATERIAL. In this Diocese there is no instance of a vessel made of gold. Silver is the metal usually employed, either plain or washed with gold, then called silver-gilt; or, when the gold is placed on certain portions only, generally the engraved belts of ornament, it is referred to as parcel gilt.

Other materials used include pewter, latten, copper-plated over with silver, generally known as Sheffield plated, and the modern electro-plated, and nickel-plated or German silver.

MARKS. The set of marks found on silver vessels show, (1) the quality of the metal, (2) the place of assay, (3) the year of the assay, (4) the maker. In addition the mark of the Sovereign's head is found on all plate liable to the tax in the period 1784-1890.

By means of the variations in these marks, including the enclosing lines, the age of any piece of plate can easily be known.

The marks which show the quality of the metal, that it is sterling silver, are two: (1) **LEOPARD'S HEAD**, (2) **LION PASSANT**. These or their equivalents are referred to in the Inventory as the "Official marks." The Leopard's head is by far the oldest of the series, being mentioned in an Act of Parliament in 1300. Until 1822 the head is always crowned. Down to 1679 the head is on a punch following its outline. From that date it is enclosed in a shield of varying design.

The 'Lion passant' is first found in 1545. At this period the coinage was being systematically debased, and it seems likely that the new mark was added to show that the silver plate continued to be of the old sterling standard. From 1545 to 1549 and from 1558 to 1677, it is on a punch following its outline. In the period 1550-1557, and from 1678 it is enclosed in an oblong. From 1720 both these marks are found on plate assayed at the provincial offices, with the exception of Birming-

* This is entirely based upon 'Old English Plate.'

ham and Sheffield, which instead of the Leopard's head have an Anchor and a Crown respectively.

From 1697 to 1720 the marks of the Lion passant and the Leopard's head were replaced by two bearing a figure of Britannia seated as on the copper coinage, and a Lion's head erased. This alteration was made to mark the rise in the standard for silver plate ordered by statute in 1696. In the 'Inventory' these are referred to as the 'two official of Brit. sterling.' After 1720 the new standard, though still legal, was allowed to fall into disuse.

In 1784 the mark of the SOVEREIGN'S HEAD was first imposed by Act of Parliament. The head of George IV is turned to the right, contrary to the usage on the coinage.

The DATE-LETTER is in many ways the most important of the whole series of marks, as by its aid it is possible to fix the exact age of any piece of plate, and so to follow variations in pattern and ornamentation. The letters are used in alphabets of twenty, discarding J, V or U, and the last four. From 1560 the letter is enclosed in a shield, before that date in a punch of its own outline. The earliest alphabet seems to be one started in 1478, of which six letters have been recovered, and not one of the next three alphabets is quite perfect; a significant test of the very small quantity of genuine old English plate. The oldest pieces with the English date-letter are the chalice and paten at Nettlecombe, dated 1479.

The letters have been changed annually on the day of the election of the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, being St. Dunstan's Day, 19th May, before the Restoration; and, since 1660, on the 30th May. Consequently the date engraved on a piece of plate may often be one year later than the date assigned to the letter, if it was assayed between New Year's Day (25th March before 1752) and the election day in May. This variation is most noticeable in the Elizabethan plate; and it may imply that the new vessels were often brought into use on Easter Day when the year (civil and ecclesias-

tical) would nearly always be later than the date-letter year.

On the 27th March, 1697, following on the change to the higher Britannia sterling, the letter in use was discarded (a small black letter), and a new alphabet started, the first letter (a court-hand *a*) being only used to 30th May, when the next letter came into use. This arrangement antedated the change of the alphabet to 1696, and since this date the change takes place on every alternate year with '6' as the last figure, the last being in 1896.

The distinctive alphabet for each cycle can be found in the supplement to Whitaker's almanack; with the exception of the first three letters the shield for the series 1736-1756 is of a fantastic pattern.

The Provincial offices have their own cycles of Date-letters, which sometimes include the whole alphabet.

MAKERS' MARKS. These are innumerable. The earliest are pictorial, sometimes of the nature of totems; which are soon replaced by initials. During the period 1697-1720, the mark includes the first two letters of the maker's surname instead of his initials.

PROVINCIAL MARKS. The only one at all common is, as might be expected, that of Exeter. There are fifteen Elizabethan cups with this mark, and several pieces of later date. Two pieces, bearing the mark of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and as many with the Dublin mark, exhaust the list of ancient provincial marks. There are, of course, many pieces with the Birmingham and Sheffield marks, but those offices were only established in 1773.

IRREGULAR MARKS. It must not be supposed that every piece of old silver plate has all the marks described above *en règle*. Before 1720 a considerable quantity of plate has been noted with only a single mark, or combination of marks, struck once or oftener. Some of these have been identified, but the greater part are still unknown.

In the sixteenth century Laurence Stratford, of Dorchester,

made much plate, and at Weston Bampfylde and Yeovilton cups will be found bearing his distinctive mark. Richard Orange of Sherborne (*Proc.* XLIII, ii, 174) made plate for seven parishes in the south-eastern portion of the county. A mark of a small star with five points has been found on cups at Barrow South, Chaffcombe (cover only), Charlton Adam, Keinton Mandeville, Podymore Milton, and Stowell. The cup at Stowell resembles those of the Gillingham type, mentioned by the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale in the Inventory of the Church Plate of Dorsetshire. In the western part of the county several cups have been found, conforming to the Exeter pattern, but without the mint mark. Five are single examples, and there is a little group of six of the same design found at Ashill, Brompton Regis, Chaffcombe, Curland, Dinnington and Ruishton. They have two marks, the first being a colourable imitation of the Exeter X without the crown, the second the letters MH combined in a monogram. Lastly, in the district north of the Mendips eight examples of the work of a maker have been found, who neither placed mark nor engraved date (with one exception, 1574) on his goods. His work may be identified by his fondness for introducing small bands of diamond-shaped figures placed horizontally to the exclusion of other ornamentation. He probably lived at Bristol.

In the seventeenth century the only mark of local interest is that connected with Taunton. There are two marks, the first being the initials T.D. in plain oblong with a fleur-de-lys below, the second mark, a barrel or tun lying across a T, a rebus for Taunton. These marks occur on a paten at Wootton Courtney dated 1676, and a cup at Woolavington dated 1678. In this case, as in the earlier instances at Dorchester and Sherborne, there is no reason to suppose that there was any official stamping of the pieces, and the marks are simply those placed by the silversmith.

During the period when only silver of Britannia sterling

could be officially marked, and that at London—as the provincial offices were not re-opened until 1701-2—several pieces with the same single mark are found in neighbouring parishes. Bruton and Ansford, Babington and Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Chilton Trinity, Durston and Puriton, have pieces so marked. After 1730 it is very unusual to meet with plate irregularly marked.

VESSELS. The Rubrics in the Communion Service make reference to a Cup or Chalice, Paten, Flagon, and a decent Bason in which to collect the alms. To these have been added generally by private donations, salvers, candlesticks, standing cups, ciboria, spoons, and other articles. There are also a few foreign chalices. The following notes will take, firstly, the Ecclesiastical vessels, secondly, the Domestic plate presented for the service of the Sanctuary, and thirdly, the foreign pieces.

Practically the whole of the vessels in use before 1558 have disappeared. The only medieval pieces still remaining in this county are the Chalice and Paten at Nettlecombe dated 1479, a Paten at Pilton, *c.* 1500, and another Paten at Chewton Mendip, probably 1511. There are also secular cups at the last named parish, dated 1511, and at Newton St. Loe, dated 1556. And that is all. Then, also, some coffin chalices of pewter, preserved in the Cathedral Library, and a single specimen at Orchardleigh.

As the various pieces of later date than 1558 are numerous, it will be best to take each class separately.

CUP. It is a very remarkable fact that no law or regulation has ever been found relating to the change in form from chalice to cup. There are a very few cups still in existence of the reign of Edward VI, but if they ever had been numerous the next reign, with the backward swing of the pendulum, would have seen the greatest part reconverted to chalices. The Elizabethan change took place by dioceses, not generally, nor at one time. In Norfolk the usual date is 1565, in Yorkshire and Worcestershire 1570, in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire

1573, and so in the Diocese of Bath and Wells. Of 493 ancient parishes, 225, or very nearly one half, possess Elizabethan plate. There are only four cups dated before 1570; in that and the following years the numbers are 18, 20, 20, 87 and 34; after 1574 to the end of the century there are only fourteen. Of the 28 pieces without letter or engraved date doubtless the majority were obtained in 1573-4. The makers' marks are numerous, but only nine are found on five or more pieces. Of these the most common is that of a London maker whose initials were I.P. He supplied plate to the Cathedral and 99 parishes in the period 1572-4. The distinguishing ornament on his cup is the double band of running design round the bowl. The covers usually found with the cups will be noticed under Patens.

The few cups found in the first thirty years of the seventeenth century are generally copies of the older pattern, but rather larger, and the engraved decoration coarsely executed. Some are distinctly *bizarre* in design. At the close of this period the diverging tendencies in ecclesiastical views led to the evolution of two distinct designs, one a reversion to the older form of chalice, the other a new design of extreme simplicity. The chalices are found at Marston Bigot (1633), North Newton (1636), Pendomer (c. 1640), and Redlynch (c. 1670); to which may be added the jug-shaped flagons at Taunton St. Mary Magdalene (1639). The other pattern is a cup with the bowl entirely devoid of ornament, mounted on a baluster stem with shelving circular foot. This type is often spoken of as 'Cromwellian' or 'Commonwealth.' There are twenty examples in the Diocese, ranging in date from 1629 (Brympton) to 1676 (Thorn St. Margaret).

After the Restoration the cups are often of enormous capacity and of growing debasement in design and ornamentation. About 1700 one pattern has the stem nearly as thick as the bowl it supports; in another type the stem shoots up to an abnormal length, making the cup top-heavy. About

1800 there is a distinct improvement in the style of ornamentation employed, but the design of the cup itself is simply on the lines of those intended for domestic use, ecclesiastical tradition being apparently extinct.

PATEN. The question has often been put to me if the cover usually found on Elizabethan and Jacobean cups could have been intended for the paten. The answer must be in the affirmative, for the simple reason that there is not a single example in the Diocese of one paten of that period, and it is impossible to suppose that they could all have disappeared. There is also direct evidence, for Archbishop Grindal in 1571 required his clergy "to minister the Holy Communion in no chalice nor any profane cup or glasse, but in a communion cup of silver, and with a cover of silver appointed also for the ministration of the communion bread."—*Old English Plate*, p. 183 (5th edition).

The only difference in the covers of the Jacobean and later reigns is that they lack the circular flange on the underside to fit upon the lip of the bowl. By the middle of the seventeenth century the brim becomes much wider and the central depression more shallow.

The ordinary Paten is a flat circular plate with slightly moulded edge mounted on a circular foot. This pattern appears in 1628 at Ilchester and, in 1630, at St. Cuthbert's, Wells, and North Petherton, but they are seldom found before the Restoration period. About this time patens are occasionally found not conforming to the regular type. One, at Somerton, is mounted on a silver bird's claw; and others will be found at Wheathill (1674) North Perrett (1694) and Orchard Portman. After 1700 the rim of the paten and of its feet are often ornamented with an oblique fluted moulding.

FLAGON. This vessel is found of two distinct patterns. The earlier is jug-shaped with long neck and globular bowl on moulded feet. The only primitive example is to be found at the Cathedral, dated 1573, with distinctive Elizabethan orna-

ment, and, very plainly, at Taunton St. Mary Magdalene in 1639. This type was revived in the eighteenth century, or perhaps was simply an adaptation of the domestic vessel then coming into fashion. This was undoubtedly the origin of the second type, the straight-sided tankard mounted on a widely shaped foot. The handle is bowed, and the lower extremity is sometimes fitted with a whistle. In such cases the vessel was originally intended for domestic use, the whistle being utilized to call for a fresh supply.

In the earlier examples the lid has a flat top. They are found at Wrington (1611) and Weston Zoyland (1612). In the Diocese there are in all twelve examples of this type before 1640. After the Restoration the lid is domed, sometimes elaborately moulded to match the feet. Other examples will be found noted under Domestic Plate, Flagons.

BASON FOR ALMS. Shepton Mallet possesses the solitary silver example, with the date letter for 1733. It conforms strictly to the rubrical direction of a 'decent bason,' and does not aspire to any decoration.

The articles originally intended for domestic use are numerous, and as regards the older pieces, of great value.

STANDING CUPS, CUPS, TAZZAS, PORRINGERS. The large standing cups are all of the 'Edmonds cup' pattern, and five in number: Bath Abbey (1619), Horsington (1614), Ilminster (1611), Odcombe (1614), and Yarlington (1611). Illustrations will be found under Bath and Yarlington.

The cups are sometimes not easy to be distinguished from the ecclesiastical pattern proper. The earliest is that at Chewton Mendip (1511), *see* illustration; then that at Newton St. Loe, 1555, and probably one at Charlton Mackrell (1570). Of rather late date are cups at West Pennard (*c.* 1610), Treborough (1614), and Carhampton (1634 or earlier).

The only example of a Tazza is found at Binegar.

A small two-handled caudle cup at Luxborough, and a Porringer at Compton Martin complete the list.

TANKARD. There are two small and elaborately engraved examples at West Pennard (1605), and Binegar (1605). Kilmersdon and Puriton possess what may best be described as quart pots with lids, the latter being beautifully enriched with ornamental designs. Locking possesses a grotesque imitation in pewter. Doubtless many of the latter jug-pattern tankards were originally in domestic use, as is testified by the inscription on the jug at Lamyat.

SAUCERS, SALVERS, ALMS-DISHES, ETC. Charlton Musgrove and Curry Rivel have saucers of the Caroline period; and there are some curious pieces at Barwick (1640), East Lambrook (1637), and Wick St. Lawrence (1684).

Plates are often only to be distinguished from saucers by the greater degree of flatness. The larger Plates might perhaps be better described as Alms-dishes. There are beautiful examples at Wells Cathedral (1675), the gift of the redoubtable Dr. Busby, Wellington (1690), and Marston Bigot (1708).

Salvers, generally on three feet, are very common gifts in the eighteenth century. A pair at Templecombe are square-sided; Huish Champflower has an oval specimen on four feet.

Montacute possesses a handsome ewer (*see* illustration) and tray, dated 1724.

CANDLESTICKS. Two pairs, of late seventeenth century date, are at Montacute (1691) and Long Ashton. Bruton has a plain pair dated 1744, Wells Cathedral two pairs, both late in the eighteenth century. East Pennard has a pair, and Brockley a single three-branched candlestick, of the last century.

Miscellaneous pieces included modern ciboria at Frome Parish Church; an Apostle spoon (1614) at Weston (near Bath), and another spoon at Bishop's Hull.

Silver maces, and wooden staves with silver heads, are found at Wells Cathedral and Bath Abbey, of late date.

Chalices of foreign make are found at Wells Cathedral, St. James, Taunton, St. Andrew, Taunton, and Walton-in-Gordano (with Flemish inscription); and one of base metal at Clandown. Spaxton possesses a plate with the Dordrecht mark. It is quite likely that the spoon at Bishop's Hull and the cup at Carhampton are also foreign.

PEWTER, ETC. There are many examples of plates, and a certain number of flagons and basons, those in poor parishes being substituted for silver. There are quart pots at Locking and Thorn Falcon, at the latter place accompanied by a tankard and a paten of the same metal.

Large dishes of yellow metal are preserved at Charlton Horethorne (1672), and Glastonbury St. John with a Flemish inscription.

Pieces of plated silver, or Sheffield, are not uncommon, but are of little interest, and the same remark applies to the modern electro-plated vessels.

Part VII.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1511 Chewton Mendip, cup. | Priston, cup. |
| 1511c Chewton Mendip, paten. | Stone Easton, cup and cover. |
| 1555 Newton St. Loe, cup, (cover 1566). | Tickenham, cup and cover. |
| 1566 Kilmersdon, cup (cover 1583). | Ubley, cup and cover. |
| 1569 Burrington, cup. | 1572 Bathwick, cup and cover. |
| 1570 Burnett, cup and cover. | Cameley, cup and cover. |
| Chew Magna, cup and cover (1) | Chilcompton, cup and cover. |
| Clevedon, cup. | Claverton, cup and cover. |
| Nempnett, cup and cover. | Hinton Blewitt, cup and cover. |
| Swainswick, cup and cover. | Holcombe, cup. |
| Twerton, cup and cover. | Marksbury, cup and cover. |
| Walton-in-Gordano, cup and cover. | Weston (Bath) cup and cover. |
| 1571 Butcombe, cup and cover. | 1573 Batheaston, cup and cover. |
| Emborrow, cup and cover. | Chelwood, cup and cover. |
| Farmborough, cup and cover. | Compton Dando, cup and cover. |
| Farrington Gurney, cup and cover. | Langridge, cup and cover. |
| Hemington, cup and cover. | Puxton, cup and cover. |
| Litton, cup and cover. | West Harptree, cup and cover. |
| North Stoke, cup and cover. | Wick St. Lawrence, cup and cover. |
| | Widcombe, cup and cover. |
| | Writhlington, cup and cover. |

SIXTEENTH CENTURY--*continued.*

- 1574 Portbury, cup and cover.
Portishead, cup and cover.
Queen Charlton, cup.
Stanton Prior, cup and cover.
Stratton-on-the-Fosse, cup and cover.
1576 Chew Magna, cup and cover (2).
Kenn, cup and cover.
1577 Kelston, cup and cover.
1586 Wrington, cup and cover.
1599 Radstock, cup.
1600 Pensford, cup and cover.

- Undated, but of this period :
Banwell, cup and cover.
Bathford, cup.
Easton-in-Gordano, cup and cover.
Forscote, cup and cover.
Kewstoke, cup and cover.
Publow, cup and cover.
South Stoke, cup.
Whitchurch, cup.
Worle, cup and cover.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1602 Binegar, tazza.
1605 Binegar, flagon.
Clevedon St. John, cup and cover.
Corston, cup.
1607 Stanton Drew, cup, cover.
1611 Wrington, flagon.
1614 Weston (Bath), spoon.
1617 Compton Martin, cup, cover.
1619 Bath Abbey, 'Edmonds' cup.
1631 St. Catherine, cup, cover.
1634 Monkton Combe, cup, cover.
1635 East Harptree, cup.
Uphill, cup.
1636 Bath Abbey, flagon.
1637 Binegar, cup, cover.
1638 Freshford, cup, cover.
Hardington, cup, cover.
Wick St. Lawrence, saucer.
1639 Camerton, cup.
Chelvey, cup.
1640 Saltford, cup.
West Harptree, paten.
1641 Churchill, cup, cover.
1654 Camerton, cup.

- 1654 Winford, cup.
1660 Dunkerton, cup.
1661 Winford, paten.
1662 Wraxall, cup.
1663 Stowey, dish.
1665 Churchill, plate.
1675 Bath Abbey, flagon.
1683 Portishead, paten.
1685 Keynsham, paten.
1688 Timsbury, cup.
1690 Kilmersdon, paten, tankard.
1691 Compton Martin, porringer.
Winford, salver.
1693 Corston, paten.
1694 Easton-in-Gordano, paten, flagon.
1696 Congresbury, set of vessels.
1697 Saltford, flagon.
1700 South Stoke, paten.
1700^c Babington, cup, paten.
Clutton, cup.
High Littleton, cup, cover.
Long Ashton, candlesticks.
Wrington, paten.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1701 Keynsham, set of vessels.
1702 Ubley, paten.
1705 Banwell, plate.
Barrow Gurney, 2 patens.
Bath Abbey, two-handled cup.
Queen Charlton, paten.
1707 Babington, 2 patens.
1711 Wraxall, paten.
Yatton, cup, paten.
1713 Barrow Gurney, cup, paten.
1714 Kelston, paten.
1715 Compton Martin, paten.
Freshford, paten.
Pensford, paten.

- 1716 Bath Widcombe, paten.
Newton St. Loe, paten, flagon.
Weston (Bath), paten.
1717 Backwell, paten.
Bath St. James, paten.
Saltford, paten.
Stratton-on-the-Fosse, paten.
1718 Backwell, cup.
1719 Twerton, paten.
Writhlington, paten, flagon.
1720 Bath St. James, set of vessels.
Bath St. Michael, paten.
Chelwood, 2 patens.
1721 Hutton, paten.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY—*continued.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1722 Clapton-in-Gordano, cup.
 1720 Bathwick St. Mary, paten.
 Long Ashton, 2 flagons.
 Wraxall, paten.
 Yatton, flagon.
 1725 Stone Easton, paten.
 1730 Farrington Gurney, salver.
 Forscote, paten.
 Radstock, paten.
 1734 Timsbury, paten.
 1736 Hutton, tankard.
 1738 Kewstoke, flagon.
 Weston (Bath), flagon.
 1739 Bath St. Michael, service of
 plate.
 1740 Camely, flagon.
 1741 Uphill, salver.
 1743 Dunkerton, salver.
 1744 Bath Abbey, wine strainer.
 East Harptree, salver.
 1749 Bath Abbey, cups, paten,
 plates.
 Chew Magna, flagon.
 1751 Rowberrow, cup, flagon.
 1754 Babington, flagon.
 Stratton-on-the-Fosse, flagon.
 1755 Compton Dando, paten.
 1757 Twerton, salver.
 1760 Swainswick, paten.
 1761 Bath Abbey, salver.
 Burrington, plate.
 Kilmersdon, salver.
 1765 Bath Abbey, salver.
 Cleeve-in-Yatton, cup.</p> | <p>1766 Banwell, cup.
 1769 Brockley, salver.
 1771 Puxton, saucer.
 1773 Stone Easton, flagon.
 1774 Winscombe, flagon.
 1775 Nailsea, flagon.
 1776 Claverton, paten.
 1777 Bath, Walcot St. Swithin, set
 of plate.
 Brislington, paten.
 East Harptree, flagon.
 1779 Locking, salver.
 1782 Wraxall, cup.
 1783 Bath Widcombe, flagon.
 Winscombe, cups, cover.
 1784 Bath, Walcot St. Swithin, cup,
 cover.
 1785 Stowey, cup.
 1787 Backwell, salver.
 1792 Bath St James, paten.
 North Stoke, cup.
 1793 Farmborough, 2 patens, flagon.
 Langridge, plate.
 1794 Bath, Walcot All Saints, set of
 plate.
 Bath, Walcot Christchurch, set
 of plate.
 1797 Bath St. Michael, cup.
 Bath, Walcot Christchurch,
 set of plate.
 Bathford, paten.
 Monkton Combe, spoon.
 1799 Nailsea, two cups.</p> |
|---|--|

FOREIGN MANUFACTURE.

Clandown, chalice.

Walton-in-Gordano, chalice.

ARMORIALS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Ashburnham, Long Ashton.
 Blanchard, St. Catherine.
 Borlase, Newton St. Loe.
 Brent, Hutton.
 Brewer, Paulton.
 Bridges, Keynsham.
 Clutterbuck, Claverton.
 Cox (Cockes) East Harptree.
 Crumpe, Babington, Stratton-on the-
 Fosse.
 Gore, Barrow Gurney.
 Hilliard, Kilmersdon.
 Hippisley, Cameley.
 Jeafferson, Easton-in-Gordano.</p> | <p>Jennings, Stratton-on-the-Fosse.
 Jones, Burrington.
 Kingsmill, Stratton-on-the-Fosse.
 Langton, Newton St. Loe.
 Long, Babington, Stratton-on-the-
 Fosse.
 Lovibond, Stratton-on-the-Fosse.
 Morgan, Easton-in-Gordano
 Morris, Bath Abbey.
 Mynne, Stratton-on the-Fosse.
 O'Brien, Bath St. Michael.
 O'Bryen, Bath St. Michael.
 Pigott, Cleeve-in-Yatton, crest.
 Quicke, Burrington.</p> |
|---|---|

ARMORIALS—continued.

Richards, Bath St. James.
 Rodney, Keynsham.
 Salmon, Writhlington.
 Sidney, Bath St. Michael.
 Smyth, Long Ashton.
 Villiers, Bath St. Michael.
 Webb, Wimford.
 Wheeler, Winscombe.

Unidentified.
 Banwell, crest.
 Binegar.
 Churchill, crest.
 Claverton.
 East Harptree.
 Winford.
 Winscombe.
 Writhlington.

 ARCHDEACONRY OF WELLS.

 AXBRIDGE DEANERY.

 LOCKING DISTRICT.

THIS district contains fifteen ancient parishes and chapelries, and six modern. There are five Elizabethan cups, two by 'I.P.' and three by the unknown maker who supplied plate to a number of parishes north of the Mendips, and to Bleadon on their southern slope ; see the general introduction. The saucer at Wick St. Laurence of a *bizarre* design was originally intended for domestic use.

BANWELL. The Elizabethan cup and cover are by an unknown local silversmith, who placed neither marks nor date on his handiwork. The cup is silver-gilt, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl has a slight lip, and is encircled with one band of conventional ornament enclosed within hatched fillets interlacing at four points. At either end of the stem, and at either side of the knop, are bands of lozenge-figures set horizontally. The paten-cover is perfectly plain. There are no marks, date, or inscription. A large plate, diam. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; round the brim is an attached roll encircled by a thread moulding. Some added decoration includes the Sacred Monogram and S. John, vi, 35. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1705 ; maker's

mark, in oval S.V.—John Sutton. On the underside of the plate, “The gift of Mr. Thos. Moore to the Parish of Banwell. S.S., B.H., Churchwardens, 1706.”

A beautiful little cup or christening mug, parcel-gilt, 5in. high. The bowl is covered with repoussé work of flowers and fruit on a granulated ground. Marks: 2 offic., date-letter for 1766; maker’s mark W.P. and J.P. with a cross in the midst in a plain punch—William and James Priest. On the cup is a crest of a stag’s head and an inscription: “Given to Mr. Beard of Banwell by George Henry Law Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells as a small token of acknowledgement for his care and skill in exploring the Antediluvian remains discovered at Banwell A.D. 1825.” Round the foot: “Presented to the Parish Church of Banwell by the above named William Beard as a remembrance of himself and the right reverend Donor.”

A full account of Mr. Beard and his discoveries will be found in the *Dictionary of Nat. Biography*, iv, 15; and in Rutter’s *Delineations of North-West Somerset*, p., 47.

A large flagon of modern ecclesiastical pattern, with the date-letter for 1845. Two large plates, diam. 10½in., inscribed: “Jacobus Thomas Law A.M. Lichen. Cancellarius, Georgii Henrici Law S.T.P. Bathon: et Wellen: Episcopi filius natu maximus in usum Ecclesiæ Banwelli donum dedit A.D. MDCCCXLVI.”

Without any marks, a small modern paten, quite plain; and a silver-gilt strainer spoon.

BLAGDON. The plate here is all modern. There are two cups and a paten, inscribed: Blagdon Church, 1823.

CHURCHILL. The cup is of an unusual pattern; it stands 8in. high, with a deep bowl square edged at base; the stem is trumpet-shaped with a flange close up under base of bowl; the foot has a few incised circles for ornament. The bowl has a single band of conventional running ornament enclosed between fillets intersecting at three points. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1641; maker’s mark C.P. over small cinquefoil in

heart-shaped punch. The cover is quite plain, with a broad button, but no flange. It is inscribed: "Churchill 1641."

A large paten, diam. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., quite plain; no marks visible. A large plate, diam. 10in., with depression in centre. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter, perhaps that for 1665; maker's mark, F.L. above a bird in shaped punch. In the central depression is a crest of three wings conjoined. Underneath: "This plate is consecrated to the use of the parish of Churchill, Sep: O^b 29. 75."

CONGRESBURY.—The cup, paten-cover, and flagon are all of the same date and design. The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is large, straight sided with square base. The knop is replaced by a flange with flutings, and similar ornamentation is found on the foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1696-7; maker's mark, a script *D*, found 1682-1696. It is inscribed: 'In usum Sacræ Cœnæ Ecclesiæ Paroch: de Congersbury in Com: Somerset: dd.' (not filled in, see below). The cover is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across; it has a shallow depression encircled by plain lines; same marks as on cup; on the bottom: 'Congersbury.' The flagon is of the tankard pattern with a flat-topped lid, and large bowed handle. There are belts of fluted ornament round the lid and foot. It has the same marks as on the cup. Inscribed on drum: 'The gift of Captⁿ George Webb to the Parish of Congersbury.' The will of George Webb of Congersbury, gent., was proved 2 July, 1700 (Brown, *Som. Wills*, iv, 102). Of pewter there are two flagons, 8in. to lip, with flat-topped lids; they bear no marks or inscriptions.

HEWISH ST. ANNE'S.—A modern parish formed in 1865. The plate consists of a modern chalice and paten, silver-gilt, nscribed: 'St. Anne's Church, Congresbury. The gift of the wife of the founder, 1864.' She was Mrs. Anne Phippen.

HUTTON.—There is a tall silver cup of early eighteenth century design. It is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, the bowl is deep, the stem long with plain knop; the foot has a few simple mouldings. The only mark is an oblong punch enclosing the initials R.G.;

not found before. A paten, diam. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., on moulded foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1721 ; maker's mark B.N. in heart-shaped punch—Bowles Nash. It is inscribed : 'The gift of John Paine, Rector, 1755.' He was presented by John Windham, Esq., in 1744 (*Weaver's Incumbents*).

A small flagon, tankard pattern, with domed lid, 8in. high to lip. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1736 ; maker's mark a quatrefoil enclosing the initials T.C., R.G.—'Thos. Cook and Richard Gurney living at y^e Golden Cup in Foster Lane, 1727.' It is inscribed : 'This flagon is my gift to y^e Parish Church of Hutton in y^e County of Som̄set ; to be there used at the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper ; upon condition that y^e same be, at all other times, in y^e custody of me, my Heirs or Assigns, inhabiting there, for the use aforesaid. H. Brent. Anno 1737.' The flagon also has a shield bearing : Gu. a wyvern arg. 'Mr. Brent was owner of Hutton in 1741, by purchase from the family of Codrington.' Collinson, III, 590.

KEWSTOKE.—The Elizabethan cup and cover are by an unknown provincial silversmith, see introduction. They are silver-gilt. The cup is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl is encircled with a single band of conventional ornament within hatched fillets, with pellets at their intersections. On the knop and foot are bands of lozenges disposed lengthways. The cover is quite plain. There are no marks of any kind.

A flagon of the hot-water-jug pattern, 8in. to lip, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to top of button ; the lid and foot are elaborately moulded. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1738 ; maker's mark, F.S. in heart-shaped punch—Francis Spilsbury. It is inscribed : 'The gift of John Selwood of Newton, Esq., 1739.' Newton is within the parish.

LOCKING.—The only piece of silver here is a salver, diam. 7in., with beaded moulding round edge, on three feet. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1779 ; maker's mark, I.S. in shaped punch—John Schofield, ent. 1778.

There are also two cups and a flagon, electro-plate.

Pewter ; a plate and a curious old pint pot, 6in. high ; the drum and lid are covered with rude arabesques of leaves and flowers. On the lid, W.H.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts, which are very interesting : 'Delivered unto Nicholas Wooseel the 17th of Aprill, 1659, one silver chalice and one pewter flagon.' [Communicated by the Rev. A. J. Woodforde, Vicar of the Parish].

PUXTON.—A handsome silver-gilt Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; the deep bowl has two bands of conventional ornament, also found on the round of the foot ; the knop has a belt of hyphens, and the flat margin of the foot the egg-and-dart ornament. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P. (under the foot 1574). The cover is of the usual pattern with a band of ornament. Same marks as on cup. On the button 1574.

A shallow saucer, diam. 6in., with a modern belt of ornament imitated from the Elizabethan cup. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1771 ; maker's mark, W.T. in oblong punch. Inscribed on under side : 'The gift of Mary Counsell to the Parish Church of Puxton, Anno Domini, 1771.' This inscription has been erased from the upper side.

ROWBERROW.—A plain cup of the Georgian period. It is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl is mounted on a tall stem with annular knop ; the foot is moulded. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1751 ; maker's mark, a quatrefoil enclosing the initials R.G. T.C.—Gurney and Co., ent. 1750. A plain flagon of the tankard pattern, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. to lip, with domed lid. It has the same marks as the cup, and is inscribed : 'The gift of Thomas Hawkins, Groovier.'

A large plain dish, diam. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; no marks visible. On the under side F^WS. A modern silver paten.

SHIPHAM.—The plate is all modern. There are a chalice, paten, and flagon of ecclesiastical pattern, inscribed : "St. Leonard's Church, Shipham, 1866."

UPHILL.—The cup is of the Caroline period, with Eliza-

bethan decoration of I.P.'s pattern. It is 6¼in. high; the deep bowl is almost straight-sided with two bands of conventional ornament. The stem is unusually thick; the large knop has hyphen marks. The foot is of the Caroline pattern with a projecting flange. The only ornament is a band of crossed lines. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1635; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. Inscription under foot: "Restored to S. Nicholas Church, Uphill, by A. J. Burr (Rector), Christmas, 1890." It was found in a cottage at Uphill, in a very dilapidated condition. A salver, diam. 6in., with ornamental border. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1741; maker's mark, R.A. in shaped punch—Robert Abercromby, ent. 1739. The three feet of the salver have been removed. It is inscribed: Uphill, 1742. A silver-mounted ruby glass cruet—"Presented to S. Nicholas Church, Uphill, by a few communicants, May 10, 1892. A. J. Burr, M.A., rector."

An electro-plated set of vessels belonging to this parish was stolen from this church a few years ago and never recovered.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Parish Church: St. John. The plate here is all modern. There are a pair of cups, silver-gilt, with the date-letter for 1829. They are inscribed: 'Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, MDCCCXXXV.' A paten, two dishes, and a flagon, with the date-letter for 1837, inscribed: 'To the Glory of God. Presented by Josh. Poole, Esq., MDCCCXXXVII.'

A very handsome chalice and paten, silver-gilt, with precious stones inlaid. The chalice is inscribed: 'To the Glory of God and in loving memory of H.G.B., who entered into rest 1st July, 1885, aged 14. This chalice and paten are dedicated by his parents at the festival of Easter, 1898. Titus, ii, 13.'

A plain chalice and paten, silver-gilt. An electro-plated alms-dish, but marked silver.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (All Saints).—Modern parish formed in 1902. There is a silver chalice with paten, and

another chalice and paten silver-gilt and jewelled. [Note by the Rev. E. J. Morris, Vicar.]

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (Christ Church).—The communion plate of this parish, formed in 1855, is perfectly plain. It consists of two cups and patens, and a flagon, silver. Each piece bears the Sacred Monogram and the inscription: "Christ Church, Weston-super-Mare, 1855." An electro-plated dish. [Note by Mr. H. Price, Churchwarden.]

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (Emmanuel Church, formed in 1847).—The plate consists of two cups, three patens, and a flagon, of silver. Each piece is inscribed: 'Emmanuel Church, Weston-s.-Mare, 1847.' [Note by the Rev. G. C. Ewing, curate.]

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (Holy Trinity, formed in 1862).—The plate consists of two cups, two patens, and a flagon, all of solid silver, without inscription. [Note by the Rev. J. Dawson, vicar.]

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (St. Saviour, formed in 1902).—The silver chalice and paten were designed and presented by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins. The ornament on the chalice is vine leaves and grapes, with 'He shall save His people from their sins'; on the paten, ears of corn, with 'Thou shalt call His Name Jesus.' [Note by the Rev. H. S. Chamberlain, vicar.]

WICK ST. LAWRENCE.—This parish is a chapelry of Congresbury. It possesses a very handsome cup by I.P., with a cover by another maker. The cup is 7½in. high; the straight-sided bowl has two bands of ornament; at either end of the stem are bands of crossed lines inclosing pellets; bands of hyphens are found on the knop and the foot, which also has a belt of egg-and-dart ornament. The Sacred Monogram has been added to the bowl. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover has no marks, and the only ornament is a belt of hyphens on the foot. 'Larrence Wecke, 1571,' is dotted in on the button.

There is also a shallow saucer, diam. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. on foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1638 ; maker's mark, a monogram of the letters T.F. in shield ; this mark is found in the period 1609 to 1639. On the centre is dotted in ' Weeke St. Laurence, 1684.' This inscription is enclosed within a ring of pellets, from which spread out rays separated by raised ribs ; these are joined by a circle of raised zigzag lines ; the ribs are then prolonged to the edge of the brim, where they are terminated by a second band of zigzag lines.

WINSCOMBE.—A pair of cups of an uninteresting eighteenth century type. The cup is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl is 4in. broad and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep ; the stem is long and slender with an annular knop ; the only ornament is a band of bead moulding round knop and foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1783 ; maker's mark, G.S. in oblong punch. Dedicatory inscription : ' Given by Sarah, Relict of Rd. Sherwood, late of Sydcott, Esqr. To be used at God's Holy Table in the Church of Winscombe, Somerset, A.D. 1784.' One cover for the cups, with the same marks. On the flat button, ' Given by Sarah, relict of Rd. Sherwood, Esq., A.D. 1784.' Two dishes, diam. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., with beaded edge, and the same marks as on cup. Inscribed : ' Given by Sarah, relict of Rd. Sherwood, A.D. 1784.'

A salver with gadrooned edge, on three feet, diam. 7in. Marks : 2 offic. of the period 1736-1755 ; maker's mark illegible ; date-letter perhaps that for 1754. It is inscribed : ' The Benefaction of Mrs. Jane Wheeler, relict of Robert Wheeler, A.M., Canon Residentiary of Wells, To the Church of Winscombe in the County of Somerset, in the year of our Lord God MDCCLXXII.' A small flagon of the tankard pattern. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1774 ; maker's mark, C.W. in oblong punch, perhaps the initials of Charles Wright. On the drum is a rococo shield bearing : Or, a chevron sa. betw. 3 leopards' heads arg. (Wheeler) ; impaling, sa. a pale betw. 2 cinquefoils arg. Crest : leopard's head erased. The inscription on the salver is repeated on this piece.

WORLE.—An Elizabethan cup and cover of the same pattern as the cup at Kewstoke and elsewhere. The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; the bowl has a slight lip, and has one band of ornament; pellets are placed in the spandrels at the points of intersection. The knop is plain. Above and below the stem, on either side of the knop, and on the foot, are belts of diamonds set lengthways with pellets in the angles. There are no marks of any kind. The cover is perfectly plain.

A silver paten and flagon with the date-letter for 1860. Each piece is inscribed: 'Presented by J. Castle to the Parish of Worle, 1860.'

FROME DEANERY.

MIDSOMER NORTON DISTRICT.

THIS District contains twenty-five ancient parishes and four modern. Elizabethan plate is found in twelve parishes, I.P. contributing four cups, A.K. three, and the remaining five having patronised as many several makers. Chewton possesses a mediæval paten of probably late date, one of three examples in the diocese, and a curious cup with the date-letter for 1511. Binegar owns the solitary example of a tazza cup found in the diocese, accompanied by a small domestic tankard of early Jacobean work. A domestic tankard at Kilmersdon dated the very end of the seventeenth century shows the great change in fashion during the period.

ASHWICK.—The plate here, consisting of cup, paten, salver, and flagon, of a modern design, bear the date-letter for 1825. They are inscribed: 'Presented to the Parish of Ashwick by the Honble. Frances Tuson, 1825.'

BABINGTON.—The cup and paten have no proper marks, but are most probably about 1700. The cup is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; it has a deep bowl with a slight lip, an annular knop, and plain

foot with angular mouldings. The only mark is that of the maker, the initials I.W. in oblong punch, struck four times. On the bowl is an oval shield surrounded by fancy scroll-work, bearing : Semée of crosses croslet, a lion ramp. betw. 2 flaunches erm. [Long], Imp. ; 2 chevrons, on a chief 3 escallops [Crumpe].

The paten on foot is $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. It has the same mark struck twice, and shield, as the cup.

Two patens on feet, diam. $6\frac{1}{8}$ in., bear the same shield. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1707 ; maker's mark almost illegible, perhaps V.N. found in a heart-shaped shield in 1708 (O.E.P.). A flagon, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. to lip, with domed lid and very large splayed foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1754 ; maker's mark, F.W. in oblong punch—Fuller White, ent. 1744. On the drum is a lozenge bearing the arms of Long, with the second coat (Crumpe) on an ineschutcheon of pretence. Under the foot : 'The gift of Elizabeth Long to the Church of Babington, Somersetshire, 1755.' Weight, 34oz., 7dwt. The donor was the daughter of Sir Richard Crumpe, Knt., and widow of William Long, of Downside, who died 1738, aged 63. She died in 1765, aged 83. For the heraldry, see under Stratton-on-the-Fosse in the same deanery.

BINEGAR.—This small parish possesses several very interesting pieces, including a tazza, the only one in the Diocese. The cup is a Caroline imitation of the Elizabethan pattern without the characteristic ornament. It is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl is deep with wide lip ; the foot plainly moulded. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1637 ; maker's mark worn away. Under the foot : 'Benagre Church, 1718.' The cover is quite plain with flange on under side. It has the same date-letter as the cup ; and unfortunately the maker's mark is effaced. It is inscribed : 'Benagre.'

Of private donation are a tazza and tankard silver-gilt. The tazza is $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, with a wide shallow bowl, slender stem, and small foot. Its shape is not unlike the modern

shallow champagne glass. The inside of the bowl, with the stem and foot, are engraved with a straggling floral design of flowers, acorns, etc. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1602 ; maker's mark, T on W in small shield, a pellet on either side of T. Dotted in on the bowl are the initials R^GC.

The tankard is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to lip, it has a straight-sided drum, domed lid, and bowed handle with thumbpiece ; the engraved ornament is of the same character as on the tazza. There are also bands of egg-and-dart ornament and cable moulding round base of drum. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1605 ; maker's mark, the initials T.H. above a buglehorn in shaped punch. Inscribed : 'Benagre Church.' On the drum is a shield bearing : sa., a chevron engr. erm. betw. three gauntlets.

There are also a small chalice and paten of some base metal, the inner side of the bowl and paten being silvered over ; and a pewter dish.

CAMELEY. An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. of his ordinary pattern. The cup is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high. The bowl is trumpet shaped with two bands of ornament. The knop has hyphens, and the foot a band of ornament. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1572 ; maker's mark I.P. The cover is quite plain without any marks and is perhaps by a different maker. On the button in modern figures, '1573.'

A plain flagon of the tankard pattern, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, with domed lip and wide foot. On the drum in a lozenge ; three mullets between two bendlets (Hippisley). Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1740 ; maker's mark R.G. in script letters. A plain dish, diam. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The only mark is a punch containing the initials S.W. above a mullet struck thrice. It bears a lozenge with the same arms as the flagon, and the letters H.H. in a flourished monogram on the underside. The initials and arms refer to some unidentified member of the family of Hippisley.

There is also a handsome modern paten.

CAMERTON. The cup here is of the baluster stem pattern.

It is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, of a good plain design. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1654 ; maker's mark, a bird in a shield, as at Upton Noble. Underneath the foot I.D.C. A plate with broad brim of the same period, recently gilt, diam. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Underneath : 'Camerton.' Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1639 ; maker's mark, the initials I.M. over a pig passant in a plain shield ; this mark has been noted several times in the Diocese.

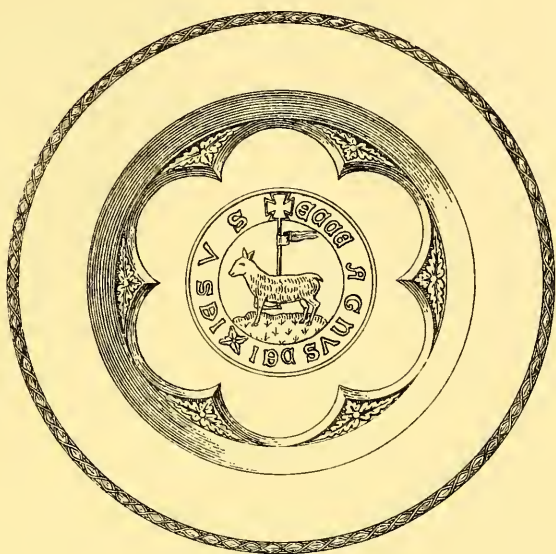
A paten on foot with moulded brim, diam. $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. Silver, but no marks visible. In the centre is the crest of Carew of Camerton : a main-mast, the fighting top set off with palisades ; a lion issuant thereout. See under Crowcombe in pt. V.

A very handsome silver-gilt chalice with the date-letter for 1891. There is also a large pewter bowl of foreign origin with a representation of the Holy Trinity on central boss.

CHEWTON-MENDIP. This parish possesses one of the three mediæval patens still preserved in the diocese, and a beautiful little cup with the date letter for 1511. They are both silver-gilt. The cup is $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. high ; the diameter of the lip is $5\frac{3}{16}$ in., of the foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. The outline and design of the ornamentation will be easily understood from the illustration, taken by permission from the *Archæological Journal*, vol. v, p. 331. There are three marks : (1) Lion's head crowned in oval ; (2) small black letter O, being the date letter for 1511 ; (3) maker's mark, which unfortunately is quite illegible.

The paten is $5\frac{13}{16}$ in. broad. The illustration explains the design and ornamentation. These are of a late date, and in the absence of any hall-marks decide the age of the paten to be most probably the same as the cup. The two pieces would appear to be a donation, as a public choice would more likely have selected an ecclesiastical pattern. The owner of Chewton Mendip at this date was Cicely Bonville, widow of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset ob. 1501. She survived long enough to be godmother to Queen Elizabeth at her baptism in 1533.

CHILCOMPTON. A small Elizabethan cup and cover by



CHALICE AND PATEN, FROM CHEWTON MENDIP CHURCH, SOMERSET.

I.P. The cup is $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is deep with two bands of conventional ornament; hyphen marks on knop; and another band of ornament on the foot, Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern; 1573 on the button. There are also two plates of Sheffield ware.

CLANDOWN. A modern parish formed in 1849. The vessels in use include a plated metal chalice of foreign design, inscribed: *Memento Dominoe Grenier Bisschop obiit Ant-verpioe 16 Martii 1877.* There are also a plated paten, a flagon and two plates, the latter inscribed: "Clandown Church 1849."

COLEFORD. A modern parish formed in 1843. The cup is silver, of a plain pattern, inscribed: "Presented to Coleford Church by Jane Paget, Widow, of Newbury House, 1831."

Plated metal: a paten on feet and flagons with the same inscription as the cup, a salver, and an almsdish. [Note by Rev. J. H. Wade, Vicar].

COMBE HAY. The plate here is all modern. There are a chalice paten and flagon, silver-gilt, of handsome design, bearing the date letter for 1861.

DOWNSIDE. A modern parish formed in 1845. Two silver cups, two salvers, and a flagon, each piece inscribed: "*Ecclesiae Christi. In usum eccl. Christi Downside, 1838.*" Small covers of pewter for cups. [Note by Rev. A. W. Smyth, Vicar].

DUNKERTON. The cup is of the baluster stem pattern, very plain. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1660; maker's mark, the initials R.N. between two mullets in a shield. This mark is found on cups of the same pattern at Brushford and White Stanton.

A salver, on three feet, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, with gadrooned edge; inscribed: "Donkerton Parish 1746." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1743; maker's mark, R.A. in script letters in shaped punch—Robert Abercromby, ent. 1739.

A paten on foot, and flagon, electro-plated.

EAST HARPTREE. The cup here is a fine specimen of the baluster stem pattern, 7in. high, perfectly plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1635 ; maker's mark, W.S. in shield, perhaps the mark of Walter Shute. Dotted in on bowl are the initials : T.L., H.P., Churchwardens 1663. Under foot, W.F.

A salver on three feet, with moulded edge, diam. 8in. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1744 ; maker's mark, the initials R.A.—Ralph Abercromby. In centre on a rococo shield : Gu. a fesse or between three cocks' heads in chief and a spur in base (Cox) ; Imp. arg. within a border eng. or three mullets az. Crest : a cock's head. Inscribed : "The gift of Mary the daughter of John Cox senior 1744." In the Visitation of 1623 John Cockes, one of the numerous progeny of John Cockes of Chelwood, is entered as of East Harptree. He left a son, also John, who married Mary Vannam, and the donor was probably a descendant. The paternal arms are a variation of the ancestral coat.

A flagon of the plain tankard pattern, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to lip. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1777 ; maker's mark, a star between the initials J.S. in oblong punch. It is inscribed : "The gift of Wm. Wright Gent. 1776." A modern silver paten inscribed : "In mem. Dominicæ quartæ Quadrages. 1883. Eccles. S. Lawrent. de Harpetre D.D. C.H.N."

EMBORROW. This parish possesses an Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl has a single band of conventional ornament, the enclosing fillets interlacing through open lozenges ; the knop is plain ; there is a band of egg-and-dart ornament round the flat of the foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1571 ; maker's mark, a pair of bellows. The cover is quite plain, with the same marks. There is also a pewter plate.

FARRINGTON GURNEY. This parish possesses an Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl has

a single band of ornament, with sprigs at the points of interlacing of the fillets. There are bands of dentels above and below the stem; hyphens on knop; and a belt of egg-and-dart on the flat of the foot. Marks: 2 offic., date letter for 1571; maker's mark, the initials A.K. combined in a monogram in shield. The cover is quite plain; it has the same marks and '1571' on the button. A small plain salver, diam. 5½in.; marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1730; maker's mark, the initials R.B. in oblong punch—Richard Bayley. It is inscribed: "The gift of Mrs. Joanna Maria Hole to the Parish Church of Farington Gurney 1731."

A set of vessels, cup, paten, alms bowls and flagon inscribed: "Farrington Gurney Church 1848. The gift of the Rev. Henry Hodges Mogg, M.A." Two pewter plates, and a modern pewter paten.

FORSCOTE. The Elizabethan cup and cover are without any marks, and the style of ornamentation has details quite distinct from that found on other cups of this period. The cup is 8½in. high; the bowl is deep, under the lip is an incised line with breaks at intervals; the single band of ornament is enclosed by fillets which instead of interlacing to either side of the band alternately, simply interlace and return to the same side; this is repeated four times; on the underside of the points of intersection are pendants. A line similiar to that round the lip encircles the base. Above and below the stem are belts of criss-cross work; and the egg-and-dart ornament is placed on the knop and the feet. There are no marks. The cover is much plainer, the only ornaments being belts of hyphens on the brim and button. No marks nor engraved date.

A small paten on foot, diam. 5¼in., quite plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1730; maker's mark is illegible. It is inscribed: "Foxcote in Com Somsett 1731." Weight, 4 oz., 15 cwt.

HARDINGTON. The cup is a good example of the plain

Jacobean pattern. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl is quite plain with slight lip ; the foot is moulded. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1638 ; maker's mark, R.W. above a cinquefoil in shaped punch. The cover is of the usual pattern without flange ; same marks as on cup. Underneath the cup : "This communion cup and cover was given unto the Parish Church of Hardington by Tho: Baumfyld Esq., 1638." The donor was owner of the manor at this date. Of pewter vessels there are a large flagon, a bowl, and a plate, the last inscribed : "I.H. ✠ I.C. ✠ C.W. ✠ 1766."

HEMINGTON. An Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl is deep with one band of the usual ornament ; bands of dentels above and below stem ; egg-and-dart on feet. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1571 ; maker's mark A.K. combined in a monogram. Cover quite plain with the same marks. A small pewter dish inscribed : "John Hales, John Brownjohn, Churchwardens of the Parish of Hemington in the year of our Lord 1760."

HOLCOMBE. A small but good specimen of an Elizabethan cup, by I.P., unfortunately without the cover. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl has two bands of ornament ; above and below the stem are bands of lozenges ; hyphens on knop ; and another band of ornament on foot. Marks : 2 offic., date letter for 1572 ; maker's mark, I.P. in shaped punch. A modern paten, on foot inscribed : "St. Andrew's Church, Holcombe." Another modern paten, quite plain. A pewter plate stamped P.H.

KILMERSDON. This parish possesses several very curious pieces. The Elizabethan cup is of an early date. It stands $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl is slightly trumpet-shaped. It has two bands of ornaments, the upper one encircling the lip, the lower one in the usual position, without sprigs at the points of intersection. Above and below the stem are bands of dentels ; hyphens on knop, and the foot ; and a band of egg-and-dart ornament on the flat of the foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date

letter for 1566 ; maker's mark, a covered cup within a shaped shield, apparently the mark noted in O.E.P. as early as 1532. The cover is of the usual pattern with a band of conventional ornament. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1583 ; maker's mark indistinct.

A large paten on foot, diam. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., with fluted moulding round brim and on rim of foot, which is attached to the paten by a belt of 'cut-card' ornament. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1690 ; maker's mark, a large punch containing two ermine spots between a crown in the chief and the initials P.H. below—Peeter Harache. Inscription : "The gift of Sarah Twyford to the Parish Church of Kilmersdon 1756." Weight 15 oz. On an oval shield : A chevron betw. three mullets [Hilliard]. The oval is surrounded by scroll work enclosing two cocks as supporters. Crest : On a helmet a cock with expanded wings. (See below.)

A large domestic tankard, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. to lip, diameter of drum, shaped like a barrel, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. It has a massive handle, and a flat lid with the figure of a cock thereupon with closed wings. The foot is fluted and united to the drum by a belt of 'cut-card' ornament. Same marks as on the paten. It bears the same coat of arms, and the inscription : "The gift of Ann and Sarah Twyford to the Parish Church of Kilmersdon 1756." Weight 55oz., 5dw.

William Hilliard of Sea, near Ilminster, born in 1663, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Gabriel Goodman owner of Kilmersdon. Dying in 1735 he left everything, including his plate, to his widow, [Brown, *Som. Wills*, III, 6]. Mary Hilliard died in 1745, when a monument was placed to her memory in Kilmersdon Church by her nieces and executrices, Ann and Sarah Twyford, only surviving children of her sister Sarah, (Collinson, II, 447.)

A small salver with gadrooned edge, diam. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1761 ; maker's mark, the initials E.C. in oblong punch, 'probably Ebenezer Coker.' It is inscribed :

“Belonging to the Parish Church at Kilmersdon 1762. Jas. Wallen churchwarden.

LITTON. A good example of Elizabethan plate. The cup is 7½in. high. The bowl has one band with very elaborate designs at the three points of intersection. Above and below the stem are bands of dentels; and the egg-and-dart ornament is engraved on the flat of the foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1571; maker's mark, the initials A.K. in monogram in shield. The cover is quite plain, with the same marks; on the button, “1570, Liton.”

There is also a modern paten of good design, inscribed: “In us. huj. eccl. don. J. Blandy 1871.” A dish of plated metal. “In memoriam H.E.W. January 1859;” and a flagon electro-plated, and two pewter plates.

MIDSOMER NORTON. The plate here is all modern. It consists of a chalice and paten, parcel-gilt, inscribed: “In usum Eccle. S. Johan. Bapt. Norton Canonicorum, Fost. Nat. MDCCCLXXI.

PAULTON. The plate here is all modern. A cup of a plain pattern, gilt inside bowl, with the date letter for 1801. On the bowl is a shield bearing: Gu. two bends wavy or. [Brewer]. A pair of patens on feet, with the same marks, and coat of arms. A tall flagon, tankard pattern, with the date letter for 1844.

PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN. A modern parish formed in 1874. It possesses two silver gilt chalices with patens, two glass cruets with silver gilt mountings, and a brass almsdish. (Note by the Rev. C. Gamlen, Vicar).

RADSTOCK. The oldest cup is an unusual pattern. It is 5½in. high; the bowl is devoid of ornament, diam. at lip 3in., at base 1½in. A beading encircles the lip; and round the base is a more elaborate beading of twisted cable pattern. The stem is without a knop, the foot is plainly moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter rather worn but most probably that for 1599; maker's mark, perhaps a profile within a double

circle, but much worn. I have not met with a cup like this in the diocese or elsewhere. A small paten on foot, diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; inscribed : "Rudstock in Com Som̄sett 1731." Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1730 ; maker's mark, much worn but apparently the same as on a very similar paten at Forscote.

There is also a good modern set, silver-gilt, consisting of two chalices, a paten on an elaborate foot, and a flagon, all bearing the date-letter for 1870. A pewter flagon.

STONE EASTON. The Elizabethan cup is $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; the wide bowl is slightly trumpet-shaped, with one band of conventional ornament ; there are bands of dentels above and below the stem ; hyphen marks on knop ; egg-and-dart ornament on flat of foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1571 ; maker's mark, the initials A.K. combined in a monogram in shield. The cover is quite plain, with the same marks ; on the button '1571.'

A plain paten on foot, diam. 7in. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1725 ; maker's mark, the initials T.M. in shaped punch. Perhaps the mark of Thomas Mason entered 1720.

A flagon of a late type, with domed lid, and small handle. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1773 ; maker's mark, W.T. in oblong punch. It is inscribed : "Presented by Lady Hippisley to Ston-Easton Church, Christmas 1833." The donor was Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Thomas Horner of Mells, Esq., and wife, firstly of Henry Hippisley, M.P. who died in 1795, and secondly of Sir John Coxo Hippisley, Bart. Lady Hippisley survived her second husband and died 25th March, 1843.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSSE. An Elizabethan cup and cover, parcel-gilt, by I.P. The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl has only one band of ornament ; hyphen marks on knop ; the foot is plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P. The cover has a belt of hyphen ornament ; the same marks as the cup ; 1574 on the button.

A small paten on foot, diam. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., slightly moulded foot.

Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1717 ; maker's mark very worn, perhaps that of Robert Cooper, ent. 1697. In the centre is a shield surrounded by ornament, bearing. (1). *Semée* of crosses croslet, a lion ramp. betw. 2 flaunches erm. [Long] ; (2). *Crusilée fitchée* a chevr. erm. betw. 3 millrinds, and a chief erm. [Kingsmill]. (3). Arg. on a chief gu. a bear's head in pale betw. 2 roundels [Lovibond], (4). Sa. a fesse dancettée arg. [Mynne] ; (5). Arg. a chevron betw. 3 roundels ; on a chief erm. as many cinquefoils. [Jennings] ; (6). Arg. 2 chevrons, on a chief 3 escallops [Crumpe]. For these bearings see below.

Another small paten on foot, diam. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. It has the same shield as the other paten. The only mark is an oblong punch containing the initials I.W. struck thrice. This mark has also been found at Babington.

A flagon of the tankard pattern, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to lip. Marks ; 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1754 ; maker's mark F.W. in punch, the initials of Fuller White, ent. 1744. On the front of the drum is a lozenge shield bearing : *Semée* of crosses croslet, a lion ramp. betw. 2 flaunches erm. (Long) ; on an inescutcheon of pretence or 2 chevrons gu., and on a chief of the second 3 escallops or (Crumpe).

William Long of Stratton, baptized at Beckington, 1570, married Eleanor, daughter of Edward Goddard by Maria daughter of Sir John Kingsmill of Sidmonton, Hants. His son, William, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lovibond of the Isle of Wight. His son, Sir Lislebone Long, Speaker, married Frances, daughter of John Mynne of Epsom. He died in 1658 and was eventually succeeded by his son, George Long, who married Mary, daughter of Marmaduke Jennings of Curry Rivel. He was succeeded by William Long of Downside, Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, who, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Crumpe, Knt., left at his death in 1738 three daughters, of whom only one, Judith, was married. She married Norton Knatchbull. All their children

died issueless, and the family of Long, of Stratton, became extinct. This notice has been drawn up from a chart pedigree supplied by Col. W. Long of Congresbury, and notes by F. Were, Esq.; but as none of the wives were heiresses, the marshalling of their coats for so many generations is distinctly arbitrary. The coats assigned above to Mynne and Crumpe appear to be those of the families of Gifford and Fettiplace.

WELLOW. There are a modern chalice and paten of good design. Also a cup, paten, dish, and flagon of plated metal, each inscribed: "Wellow Church, December 1845. Rev. C. Paul, Vicar."

WRITHLINGTON. The Elizabethan cup and cover are of the same type as the cup found at Worle and some other parishes north of the Mendips. The cup is $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is nearly straight-sided, with one band of conventional running ornament between hatched fillets interlacing at four points. Above and below the stem and on the knop are bands of lozenges arranged lengthways; another band is engraved round the foot. There are no marks. The cover is an exact copy of I.P.'s handiwork; there are no marks, but on the button is the date 1573.

A large paten on foot, diam. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. with plainly moulded edge. The only mark is a shaped punch containing two old English letters, the first doubtful, the second perhaps E.; this mark is struck thrice. On a circular shield in centre of plate is a coat of arms. Gu. three fishes hauriant two and one (Salmon); Imp., Arg. on a band erm. three leopards' heads sa. (). Inscription: "Haec Patina legata fuit Ecclesiae Writhlingtoniensi per Dominam Elizabetham Salmon 1719." (see below). A small flagon of the hot water jug pattern, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. to lip; plain and heavy. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1719; maker's mark almost illegible. It bears the same coat of arms as the paten, and the following inscription: "Haec Ampulla legata fuit Ecclesiae Writhling-

toniensi per Dominam Elizabetham Salmon quæ obiit Sexto die Decembris 1719.”

In Collinson's Somerset, II, 460, under Writhlington : “ On a stone in the south aisle : Mrs. Elizabeth Salmon, died Dec. 6, 1719, aged 63.”

A small salver of Sheffield plated ware, octofoiled round circular base.

BATH ARCHDEACONRY.

BATH DEANERY.

BY T. S. BUSH.

THE Bath District of the Deanery contains sixteen ancient, and thirteen modern, parishes ; these latter being all found in and around Bath. Seven of the ancient parishes still own Elizabethan plate, four being by I.P. Bath Abbey possesses a magnificent standing cup of the Edmonds pattern.

BATH ABBEY. The Church possesses a magnificent example of the domestic plate generally known as the ‘Edmonds’ cup pattern (*see* illustration supplied in this part). The height of the cup is 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and of the cover 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., the diameter of the bowl at the lip is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the depth 5in. The upper part of the bowl is plain except for an engraved line just below the lip with pendants at intervals. The lower part is covered with repousée ornament of a conventional character, divided by equally conventional flowers on a granulated ground. The upper part of the stem has the characteristic bracket with the threefold arm with female heads ; the foot is trumpet-shaped with a belt of egg-and-dart ornament round the outer brim. The pyramid on the covers supports a



'Edmonds' Cup.
BATH ABBEY.

statuette holding shield and spear. The cup and cover are silver-gilt, and weigh 26oz., 15dwt. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1619 ; maker's mark, T.P. in script letters in engrailed circle. On the underside " St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath." In the Church book of Benefactors to the Abbey is the entry : " Presented by Mr. Thomas Bellot ; cup and cover, double-gilt." The donor was the Founder of Bellot's Hospital, which still continues to provide the poor with the benefit of the Bath Waters, and one of the executors of Lord Burleigh. He was a generous benefactor in other ways to the Abbey.

A pair of cups with patens. Each cup is 9in. high, of the plain Georgian pattern and weighs 28oz. On the foot : " St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath." Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1749 ; maker's mark, T.W. in script letters in shaped punch—Thomas Whipham, ent. 1739. Each paten is 5¼in. in diameter and weighs 9oz., 8dwt. ; same marks as on cups.

There is another pair of modern cups with patens, to match the above. They bear the date letter for 1844, and an inscription : " St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath. 1845. W. Prust, W. Withers, Churchwardens."

In 1784 the Abbey received a valuable gift of plate of various dates. The oldest is a two-handled cup and cover. The cup is 7½in. high ; the cover is bell-shaped with a representation of three ears of corn rising from the apex. Marks : 2 offic. Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1705 ; maker's mark, P.Y. under a crown in shaped punch—Benjamin Pyne. On the foot of the cup is inscribed : " Daniel Morris Apothecary and Chemist, Bath, bequeathed this plate for the use of the Sacrament at the Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the City of Bath for ever, 1784." On a shield : Arg. a fesse between three lions couchant gu. Crest : Demi lion ramp. Motto : Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos ? The above inscription date and shield are found on the three pieces next described. A salver, diam. 11in., with gadrooned edge.

Weight, 21oz., 10dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1761; maker's mark, W.T. in script letter in oblong. A salver on three feet. Weight, 7oz., 10dwt., diam. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1765; maker's mark, H.L. in oblong punch. A small flagon or rather a pint tankard, with cover, quite plain. Weight, 18oz., 1dwt.; height 6in. The only mark is that of the maker, the initials W.T. in punch.

Daniel Morris was baptized 18th May, 1720, and buried 28th March, 1784. He was the son of John Morris, the first Apothecary to the Mineral Water Hospital, which possesses his portrait and those of his wife and parents.

Another flagon, tankard pattern with flat lid. Height, 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; quite plain; weight, 36oz., 2dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1636; maker's mark, R.M. above a cinquefoil in shaped punch. It is inscribed: "The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, wife of Alderman Richard Chapman, deceased, 1646." The donor was buried 25th April, 1656; her husband having predeceased her on 29th December, 1645.

Yet another flagon, a replica of the last in pattern and size; but the weight is 37oz., 14dwt., and the only mark is that of the maker, T. on granulated ground in shaped shield. It is inscribed: "Gift of Mr. Theodore Wakeman, decd., sometime Town Clerk of this City. Anno Dom. 1675."

Theodore, the son of Richard Wakeman, jun., and Mary his wife was baptized 26th Feb., 1646-7, and buried 4th Jan. 1675-6. His father Richard was buried 27th Aug. 1675. His father, also Richard, married Maria Foster 3rd Feb. 1616-7, and was buried October, 1656. All three were Town clerks of Bath.

Two alms plates, plain with sacred monogram in centre. Diam. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 35oz. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1749; maker's mark, W.H. in oblong punch. Another pair of alms dishes, same pattern and marks, but the diameter is only 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the weight 22oz., 3dwt.

A two-handled wine strainer; silver but no marks visible.

Weight, 2oz., 6dwt. ; diam. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across handles. A perforated spoon with the date letter for 1803. A wine funnel with beaded edge ; weight, 2oz., 14dwt. Date 1744. A knife with the Birmingham date letter for 1838. An alms dish, brass-gilt, with chased centre and brim.

In addition to the gifts noted above, the Churchbook records those of Mrs. Mary Joyce, widow, who gave a silver salver in 1683 ; (she was buried 11th Jan., 1683-4) ; and of Mr. George Webb who gave a silver salver in 1746.

The Abbey Church also possesses three staves or maces with silver mountings. Two are a pair, of wood, painted black with the civic arms between a crown and V.R. Length 5ft. 4in. The head is a plain cylinder, 4in. long. On one head are engraved the figures of St. Peter and Paul with their emblems. There are no marks to determine the date of the silver heads, but they are evidently older than 'V.R.'

The third mace is 3 feet long. At one end are the figures of St. Peter and Paul, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high with their emblems. The figures rest on a plain knop with open work round the rim. Two other knops divide the mace into three equal parts. A band round the upper part bears the inscription : "✠ Ecclie olim Abbat : S.S. Petri et Pauli apud Bathon : e dono Archidia : Bathon : MDCCCXCVI." The date letter is for that year.

BATH, ST. MICHAEL. The greater part of the plate is a donation. This consists of a plain cup, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Marks : 2 official ; date-letter for 1743 ; maker's mark, G.W. in black letter with plume of feathers above, in shaped punch—George Wickes, ent. 1739. It is inscribed : "The gift of Mary, Countess Dowager of Inchiquin 1743." Arms in lozenge : First and fourth, gu. three lions passant guardant in pale, per pale or and arg. (O'Bryen) ; second, Arg. three piles gu. (O'Brien) ; third, Or a pheon az. (Sidney) ; Imp., Arg. on a cross gu. five escallops or (Villiers). The Bath Journal of 23rd April, 1753, records : "Last Wednesday died at her

house in Trim Street in 82nd year of her age, much lamented, Mary Countess Dowager of Inchiquin, mother to the present Earl and sister to Edward Earl of Jersey.”—[Extracted by permission of the Editor of the *Bath Journal*]. The Countess was the youngest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and in 1693 married, as his second wife, the third Earl of Inchiquin, who died in 1719. Her grandson, Murrough, was created Marquess of Thomond.

The cover of the cup is modern ; it has the date letter for 1844. A flagon, tankard pattern, 13in. high ; weight, 53oz. The neck and base of the drum are elaborately engraved with floriated designs and cherubs' heads, replaced in the lower belt by a pile of books. Same marks, inscription, etc., as on cup. A plain dish, diam. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and a pair of dishes, diam. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; same marks and shield with inscription.

A plain paten on foot, diam. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; sacred monogram in centre. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1720 ; maker's mark, I.C. in heart-shaped punch—Joseph Clare. A cup 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; sacred monogram on bowl. Marks : 3 offic. ; date letter for 1797 ; maker's mark, J.W. in plain oblong. Inscription : “ The gift of a few communicants for the use of the congregation at St. Michael's Church, Bath. Wm. Battle, Benj. Higman, Churchwardens, 1833.” Two alms dishes with the date letter for 1828. Inscription : “ The gift of the Rev. R. W. Burton, M.A., to St. Michael's Church, Bath, 1838.”

With the exception of the oldest paten, all the plate belonging to this church has been decorated with the same designs.

The churchwardens' accounts range over the period 1349-1572. They contain many references to the church plate, but unfortunately stop at the date when they might have thrown light on the change of fashion. In 1467 the parish possessed four chalices, two crewets of silver, a silver-gilt cross, and a silver-gilt monstrance. The accounts have been printed in the *Proceedings* in vols. XXII-XXVI.

BATH, ST. JAMES. The cup, with cover, is of a plain

type with elongated stem and annular knop. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; inscribed : "Drink ye all of this." Marks : 2 offic. Brit. sterling ; date letter for 1720 ; maker's mark, very worn but perhaps that of Richard Green, ent. 1703. Bearing the same marks is a flagon, tankard pattern, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. On the drum is a flaming heart, underneath, Sursum corda. Inscribed : "St. James's Church, ye weight 43 ounces 18 pennyweight." Another flagon, a trifle smaller, of the same pattern ; it has the same date-letter, but the maker's mark is that of John Le Sage, S.A. below a cinquefoil in shaped punch. The drum is inscribed : "Let a man examine himself, i Cor., xi, 28." It also bears a shield : gu. a bend vaire betw. two garbs or (Richards). Nothing is known of the donor.

A paten on foot, diam. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., plain, with sacred monogram in centre. Marks nearly obliterated. It bears the dedicatory inscription : "To St. James' Church, Bath. Decem. ye 21, MDCCXX. The gift of Mrs. Eliz. Cardonnell of West Hampnett Com. Sussex." The donor was the daughter of Renée Bawdowin, merchant of London, and wife, firstly of William Frankland, and secondly, of Adam Cardonnel, who had been Marlborough's confidential secretary, and shared his disgrace (*Dict. Nat. Biog.* ix, 41).

Another paten, diam. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. on foot. Marks : 2 offic. Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1717 ; maker's mark obliterated. It is inscribed : "St. James' Church Bath, MDCCXVII. The gift of Charlet Le Bas Esq. of Cecil St. London, Dec. 25th." There does not appear to be any available record of Charlet Le Bas. Pierre Le Bas, Huguenot, came to England from Caen in 1702 ; his grandson Charles, lived in Bath, 1790-1800, and was Master of the Ceremonies at the Lower Room ; he died in 1819. [From notes kindly communicated by the Rev. H. V. Le Bas, Charterhouse, London, a grandson of the above Charles].

Yet another paten on foot, diam. $9\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; plain with sacred

monogram in centre. Marks : 3 official ; date-letter for 1792 ; maker's mark T.H. in oblong punch—Thomas Howell. It is inscribed : “ This belongs to St. James Church, Bath. Giles Fisher and George Stothert, churchwardens, 1793.”

A modern cup, with the date-letter for 1888. It is inscribed : “ St. James' Church in ye City of Bath 1888.” There is another cup with cover, to match the above, without any marks. A plated cup. An alms dish, brass gilt ; inscribed : “ William Edenson Littlewood, Vicar of St. James' Parish, Bath, 1872-1880. Given by Parishioners and Friends, 1886. William Bright and Charles Mundy, Churchwardens.”

BATH, WIDCOMBE. An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl is ornamented with two bands of ornament, floriated and interlaced at three points. The hyphen ornament is found on the knop and foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, the initials I.P. The cover has a band of ornament round the domed portion ; and on the button the date 1573.

A paten on foot, diam. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Marks : 2 offic. Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1716 ; maker's mark, L. in shaped shield. It is inscribed : “ The gift of Mrs. Anne Chapman to the Parish of Widcome 1716.” A flagon of plain tankard pattern, 6in. high to lip ; sacred monogram on drum. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1783 ; maker's mark, I.L. in plain oblong.—John Lambe. It is inscribed : “ Widcombe Church, 28th July, 1834.”

There are also two modern cups, with the date-letter for 1843, inscribed : “ Presented by the Misses House to Widcombe Church 1843.” A pair of salvers on feet without marks, one inscribed : “ Widcombe Church 1852.”

St. Matthew's Church in this Parish possesses a set of vessels, consisting of two cups, two patens and a flagon, each marked with the date-letter for 1843, and bearing the inscription : “ Presented by a Parishioner 1846.”

BATH, LYNCOMBE. “ The church of Lyncombe falling

into decay, it was taken down and the parish consolidated with Widcombe." *Collinson*, I. 168. In 1856 it was reconstituted a separate parish. The vessels are all plated. They consist of two cups, two patens, two alms plates and one flagon, inscribed: "Presented to the New Church, Lyncombe A.D. 1832 by Robert Ashmore of Devonshire Buildings and Mrs. Ashmore."

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in this parish, possesses a set of plated vessels, a cup, paten, wine ewer; and an alms plate, gilt, all with sacred monogram. They were presented about thirty years ago by Mr. John Rainey.

BATH, SOUTH LYNCOMBE. Parish formed out of above in 1868. It possesses two cups, two patens, and a flagon, all plated.

BATH, WALCOT (St. Swithin). There are two cups with covers, only differing in the date. The cup is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with cover $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 15oz., 10dwt. The bowl is V shaped, having a band of raised vine leaves and grapes between ribs. Stem and foot circular, the latter having another band of ornamental design. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1777; maker's mark indistinct. The other cup has the date-letter for 1784; maker's mark, W.T. in plain punch.

Two patens, diam. 8in., on foot; weight, 15oz. Plain with fancy wreath round border. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1777; maker's mark, W.B. Two salvers, diam. 9in., plain with beaded brim. One weighs 12oz., 4dwt., and has marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1777; maker's mark, W.B. as above. The other weighs 13oz., 8dwt., and has marks: 3 official; date-letter for 1804; maker's mark indistinct. Two flagons, 13in. high, weight 26oz., 8dwt. Bowed handle with acanthus leaf ornamentation, and scroll work on centre of drum. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1777; maker's mark W.B. as above. A spoon, and a wine strainer, with the date-letter for 1823.

The Church was rebuilt in 1777. The above notes are

taken from an inventory made by Messrs. Hayward, silver-smiths, in March, 1903. The churchwardens' accounts record that on 12th July, 1778, they paid Messrs. Dowson and Atkinson £47 5s. for part of the Communion Plate; on 1st June, 1785, Mr. Townson for a new communion cup and cover, £9 3s. 4d.; and in 1805, 29th June, Mr. Jeffreys for a silver waiter £9.

There does not appear to be any record of the sale of the old plate, possibly it was exchanged for the new.

St. Andrew's Church in this parish possesses two handsome modern chalices and patens with the date-letter for 1887; and a flagon of the same date. Also a rat-tailed spoon with pierced bowl, silver; only mark S. struck twice. Spoons of this pattern are in use at the Cathedral and St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells. The plate formerly in use at Margaret Chapel was transferred here. It includes two cups and patens, two dishes plated, and a copper-gilt flagon.

Thomas St. Chapel owns two cups, a paten, plate, and flagon, all modern.

BATH, WALCOT (Holy Trinity). Parish formed in 1839. From an inscription noted below it appears that the church had been built in 1823, when the plate was procured. It consists of two cups, two patens (one without a foot), a salver, and a flagon, with the date-letter for 1820. They all bear the sacred monogram and cross, and are inscribed: "An Offering of Gratitude to Almighty God by a native of Bath." A strainer and a funnel, with the date-letter for 1823. The strainer is inscribed: "Trinity Church, Bath;" and the funnel, "Trinity Church in the Parish of Walcot Bath was built and opened for Public Worship in December 1823. This small token was given for its service by Thomas Howell, churchwarden for the last ten years."

A cup and paten with the date-letter for 1827. Inscribed: "Trinity Church, Walcot." Another cup and paten with the date-letter for 1835; inscribed: "The Rev. E. J. Crawley for

the use of the Minister of Trinity Church Bath 1836." A very small flask with the date-letter for 1825. A perforated spoon with the date-letter for 1823 ; "Trinity Church" on handle. Two more cups, parcel-gilt with date-letter for 1855. They are inscribed : "An offering of gratitude to Almighty God by a native of Bath." A modern chalice, parcel-gilt, with date-letter for 1895. A Sheffield plated snuffers tray with the initials L.F.C. within floral design (query Lady Frances Charteris).

BATH, WALCOT (St. Saviour). The only piece of silver is a straining spoon, with the date-letter for 1816. The other vessels consist of two cups, two patens, two alms dishes, and a flagon, all plated, probably purchased when the church was built in 1833. Two almsdishes, brass-gilt.

BATH, WALCOT (St. Stephen). This parish possesses a good set of plate of medieval design, presented by Mr. William Long, in 1845, at a cost of £83 8s. It consists of two chalices inscribed, "Calix salutaris, and Calix benedictionis ;" two patens : "Domine semper da nobis panem istum ;" two flagons of the early jug pattern ; on one : "Stephan. vir plen. fide et Spir. Sco. ;" on the other : "Domine JHV suscipe spiritum meum." All these pieces have the date-letter for 1844. A modern perforated silver spoon. Two plated alms dishes.

The donor was the second son of Walter Long of Preshaw House, Hants. He was born in 1817 ; and in 1841 settled in Bath. He was churchwarden of Walcot Parish when St. Stephen's church was built on Lansdowne ; Mayor of the city in 1852 ; for three years (1857-9) President of the Mineral Water Hospital, of which he was a Governor for 42 years. In 1868 he removed to Wrington, and died in 1886. He took an active interest in antiquarian research, contributing papers to various Societies, and was President of the *Somerset Arch. and Nat. History Society* in 1868.

BATH, WALCOT (St. Paul). Parish formed in 1869. Two

modern chalices with patens, parcel gilt, bearing the date letter for 1871. A flagon, parcel gilt, with the Sheffield date letter for 1868. A spoon with the same marks as the chalices.

BATH, WALCOT (Christchurch). Church erected in 1798, and assigned a conventional district in 1841. The original plate was a donation. It consisted of two cups, 9in. high, two patens, diam. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., two alms dishes, diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., two flagons after the pattern of a coffee pot, height $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., a tray, a spoon, and a strainer. With the exception of the spoon inscribed: "Christ Church," all the pieces bear the sacred monogram, within rayed circle, and the inscription: "The gift of Elizabeth Denison to Christ Church Bath, 1798." Marks: 3 official; date-letter for 1797; maker's mark, R.H., D.H. in punch—Robert and David Henell, ent. 1795.

A small paten has a curious history. It is a plain example, diam. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in., on foot; no marks visible. In the centre: "Ex dono Johannis White olim Ecclesiæ de Churton Vicarii." John White was instituted Vicar of Chirton, Wilts (near Devizes) in 1641. The parochial register records: "John White, vicar, was buried the 8th day of December in the year of our Lord God, 1671." (Communicated by the Rev. T. S. Cunningham, Vicar). An inscription on the foot records: "Hanc patinam Igni Fabrilis destinatam redemit et pios in usus restituendam Ecclesiæ Christi apud Bathoniensis in honorem S.S. et Individuæ Trinitatis dedicavit J.H.M. Anno Salutis MDCCCXLVI." The plate now in use at Chirton (or Cherrington) is all modern, dated 1838-42 (Nightingale's *Church Plate of Wilts*).

A flagon, parcel-gilt, with date-letter for 1868. A modern chalice, parcel-gilt, with the date-letter for 1872. Another modern chalice, with the date-letter for 1884, inscribed: "An offering to Christ Church Bath from the Guild of the Ascension, Ascension Day 1887." Another chalice, like the last, with the date-letter for 1889; inscribed: "An offering to Christ Church Bath, Easter 1890." A paten with date-letter for

1874; inscribed: "To the Glory of God and in memory of John Walker Thring, departed this life Easter Eve 1887." Another paten, parcel-gilt, with date-letter for 1878. Another paten, parcel gilt, with date letter for 1885; inscribed: "Christ Church Bath. A thankoffering June 1887." A paten, diam. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in., marks nearly obliterated. Inscribed: "A thankoffering to Christ Church Bath. E.A.M. October 17th, 1866."

An alms dish, diam. 15in., of embossed brass. In centre representation of two figures carrying a bunch of grapes; below 1618. (This is said to have been brought from Florence). Two candlesticks, brass gilt.

BATH, WALCOT (All Saints). This chapel founded in 1794, possesses plate of that date. A cup, 9in. high, with a egg-shaped bowl resting on a baluster stem. A paten, diam. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. A salver, diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. All have the sacred monogram engraved upon them. Marks: 3 official; date-letter for 1794; maker's mark, T.G. in oblong punch.

BATH, WALCOT (St. Augustine). The vessels belonging to this chapel are silver-plated. They consist of four cups, two patens, and a flagon. They belonged to the Rev. Rowland Hill, and were given by his niece to this chapel about twenty years ago. [Communicated by the Rev. V. F. Rowe, incumbent].

BATH, WALCOT (Kensington Episcopal Chapel). It was built in 1794, and possesses plate of that date. Two cups with handles, 6in. high; a paten, two flagons of the coffee pot pattern, and two alms plates; all have the date-letter for 1794.

BATHAMPTON. The Rev. L. J. Fish, Vicar, has declined to allow any account of the plate to be published.

BATHWICK (St. Mary). The Elizabethan cup with cover is by I.P. The cup is 6in. high, with two of the customary ornament round the bowl and another round the foot; hyphen marks on the knop; belt of incised lines above and below

stem. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1572 ; maker's mark I.P. The cover, with a band of ornament round dome, has 1573 on the button ; same marks as on cup. Weight of cup and cover, 8oz., 14dwt. A plain paten on foot, diam. $8\frac{7}{8}$ in. ; sacred monogram in centre. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1723 ; maker's mark, F. in plain shield—William Fawdery. It is inscribed : "The gift of Henry Hoare, Esq., to the Parish Church of Bathwick in the County of Somerset 1723." The donor was the third son of Sir Richard Hoare, knt., banker, and Lord Mayor and M.P. for the City of London, who died in 1719. Henry Hoare eventually succeeded to the business ; and in 1720 purchased the Stourhead property, where he was buried 12th March, 1724, aged 48 years. In 1716 he advocated the building of a hospital at Bath, and was on the committee for collecting subscriptions and forwarding the scheme, but died before it could be carried out.

A small chalice and paten, for private celebrations, with the date-letter for 1837 ; inscribed : "Presented to the Rev. J. W. Clarke by a few of the congregation of Crofton, &c., A.D. 1837." A chalice and paten, parcel gilt, with the date letter for 1878 ; and a replica of the same, with the date-letter for 1877, inscribed : "Presented by Miss Ellcock of the Circus, Bath, at the consecration of St. Mary's Bathwick, 4th Feb. 1820. Recast for the Guild of St. Mary, Bathwick, 1878."

A paten, diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., engraved to match the Elizabethan cup, with the date-letter for 1881. It is inscribed : "A.D. MDCCCLXXXI Ecclesiæ B.V.M. apud Bathoniensis ad usum quotidianum fidelium necnon in memoriam Horationis Maunsell et Caroli Bradford alterius patris alterius numero patris habiti d.d.d. Dorothea M. Maunsell."

Three silver-mounted crewets, and a spoon with the date letter for 1894.

Of Sheffield plate are a flagon, a paten with open pattern

work, and four plates, all inscribed : "St. Mary's Church Bathwick, consecrated 4th February 1820." Another flagon of the jug pattern.

The Guild of St. Mary own a silver bason of beaten repoussé work, perhaps of French design, inscribed : "In ever loving memory from M.T.P. 1871-1894. Grant us too when life is ended rest in Paradise with Thee." Also two altar vases, a jewelled cross, and a morse.

BATHWICK (St. John). Parish formed in 1871. No details of the plate available.

CLAVERTON. An Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 6¼ in. high, with one band of conventional ornament round the bowl, bands of lozenges above and below stem, and a band of chain pattern round the feet. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1872 ; maker's mark, A.B. combined in monogram in oblong punch. The cover is plain with the same marks.

A paten, diam. 8 in., quite plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1776 ; maker's mark, C.W. in oblong punch—C. Wright. It is inscribed : "The gift of Mrs. Clutterbuck 1776. Claverton Church." In the centre of the paten is a lozenge bearing : Az. a lion ramp. arg., in chief three escallops of the second (Clutterbuck) ; Imp. Or, on a canton sa. a griffin's head erased of the field (). A monument on the south wall of the church records the death of James Clutterbuck, late of Richmond, Surrey, on 26th Nov., 1776, aged 72, with his numerous virtues (*Collinson*, I, 149). Mary his widow, died 26th September, 1790, aged 70. He was the son of James Clutterbuck of Cirencester, having been baptized there on 2nd January, 1702. [Communicated by Canon Sinclair, vicar of Cirencester.]

A flagon, tankard pattern, with the date-letter for 1827 ; inscribed : "The gift of Ralph Vivian Esquire 1862. Claverton Church."

A plate, diam. 6¾ in., no marks visible. In centre are engraved design of the Adoration of the Infant Christ by two

angels ; inscription in Greek : “ Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world.”

COMBE DOWN. A modern parish, formed 1854 from Monkton Combe. The church was built in 1835. All the vessels are plated ; they consist of two cups, a paten, salver, flagon—dated 1833.

FARMBOROUGH. The Elizabethan cup and cover, silver gilt, by I.P., have the letter a year earlier than is usual with this maker. The cup is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., with two bands of floriated ornament, broken at four points, round the bowl ; hyphen marks on knop ; bands of incised lines above and below the stem ; and a variety of ornament on the foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1571 ; maker’s mark, I.P. The cover has a band of hyphens enclosed between zig-zag line. Marks as on cup. On the button is the date 1571 and the initials, W.B.—no doubt Walter Bower, rector at that date.

A flagon, silver-gilt jug pattern, without cover. Plain except for running band round the upper part of bowl and on foot. Marks : 3 offic. ; date-letter for 1793 ; maker’s mark, T.H. in oblong punch—Thomas Howell of Bath ent. 1791. It is inscribed : “ The gift of the Rev. Peter Gunning [D.D. to the Parish of Farmborough 1794. Deo dante dedi.” The donor was son of John and Elizabeth Gunning] of Old Ashton and afterwards of Swainswick. He was rector here for 46 years, and died 5th June, 1822, after 79 years. He also gave two patens, silver-gilt ; same designs and marks as on the flagon.

A baptismal shell with Maltese cross for handle ; and the date-letter for 1872.

FRESHFORD. The cup and cover are of the plainer Caroline type. It is 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, with a V-shaped bowl, plain knop, and moulded foot. Underneath : “ 20oz. at 5s. 8d. the ounce is £5 13s. 4d.” Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1638 ; maker’s mark, a mullet above escallop between pellets. The cover has on the button, dotted in : “ June 29th, 1638.”

A paten on foot, diam. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1715; maker's mark illegible. It is inscribed: "The gift of Samuel F. G. Bythessea, 11th December 1879. St. Peter's Church, Freshford." A flagon, tankard pattern, with the date-letter for 1890. Underneath: "St. Peter's Church, Freshford. Jan. 1st., 1899." A plated set, paten, salver and flagon; "Freshford Church 1861."

MARKSBURY. An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 7in. high, with deep bowl surrounded by two bands of conventional ornament; bands of lozenges round upper and lower part of stem, hyphen marks on knop, and band of ornament round foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; maker's mark, I.P. in shaped punch. The cover has a band of ornament round the domed part, and '1573' on the button.

A plain salver, with the Sheffield date-letter for 1852.

MONKTON COMBE. The cup and cover though of the Caroline era preserve the peculiar style of ornament of the earlier period. The cup is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with two bands of floriated ornament round the bowl, and hyphen marks on knop and foot. The plain cover has '1634' on the button. Marks (same on both pieces); 2 offic.; date-letter for 1634; maker's mark, the initials R.W. above a winged horse in plain shield.

This mark is found on a cup at Goathill. (*Proc.* XLIII, ii, 225.)

A cup and cover, made to match the above, with the date letter for 1864. Two patens, and a flagon, jug-shape pattern, with the date-letter for 1861. A plain spoon with the date letter for 1797.

PRISTON. An Elizabethan cup without its cover. The cup is 7in. high; there is one band of conventional ornament, intersected at three points, round the bowl; plain mouldings above and below stem; egg-and-dart ornament round foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark, a pair

of bellows in shaped punch. A paten and a flagon with the date-letter for 1866 and 1868 ; inscribed : "To the Glory of God and for the use of the Communicants at Priston Church. Presented by Mary Ann Hollier."

A pewter plate, "Pryston Parish 1736."

SOUTH STOKE. The small Elizabethan cup is, to judge by the style of ornament, by the local maker who never placed a mark on his handiwork (see Introduction). The cup is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with a band of ornament enclosed between patched ribands round the bowl ; above and below stem, on either side of the knop, and on it, are bands of lozenge-shaped ornaments distinctive of the maker ; also found on the foot. No marks.

A plain paten, on foot, diam. $7\frac{5}{8}$ in., with gadrooned brim. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1700 ; maker's mark, P.A. in shaped punch—Thomas Parr. It is inscribed : "This salver with a damask cloath and two damask napkins were given to the Parish of S. Stoke for the Communion Table there by Elizabeth Leason 1719." Another paten with the Sheffield date-letter for 1843.

A silver mounted crewet has the same marks. A flagon of some plated metal.

TIMSBURY. A cup of the debased pattern found after the Restoration. It is 6 in. high ; plain deep bowl resting on trumpet-shaped stem and moulded foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1688 ; maker's mark, the initials S.I. combined in monogram in oval. The paten-cover, with the same marks, does not fit well upon the cup.

A paten, on foot, diam. 7 in., quite plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1734 ; maker's mark, F.P. in shield. Extract from Parish Register : "May 17th 1735. The parish bought one silver salver wt. 11 oz., price £3 14sh. 2d. Timsbury Somerset 1734 engraved on ye underside." A flagon, tankard pattern, inscribed : "Parish of Timsbury 1829." This date coincides with the time when the Church was re-opened after re-building. [Note by the Rev. L. T. Rendell, rector.]

WOOLLEY. The Rev. C. W. Shickle, curate-in-charge has not granted any facilities for an examination of the communion plate.

BATH DEANERY.

KEYNSHAM DISTRICT.

BY T. S. BUSH.

THIS District contains nineteen ancient parishes and one modern. Elizabethan plate is found in eleven parishes ; five bearing the mark of I.P., two the pair of bellows, the remainder being all different. None of the plate is of any particular interest with the exception of the Apostle spoon at Weston (Bath), the solitary example in the Diocese.

BATHEASTON. The Elizabethan cup and cover are treasure trove, having been alienated from some other parish, and purchased by the parishioners. They are of I.P.'s ordinary pattern. The cup is $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, the bowl gilt inside has two bands of conventional ornament ; the knop has hyphens ; and the foot another band of ornament. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P. in shaped punch. The cup is inscribed : "Presented by the Parishioners in memory of the Rev. Spencer Madan late Vicar of this Parish. Obiit 27 Aug. 1851." The cover has a band of ornament round the raised portion, and 1873 on the button. It is no doubt by the same maker as the cup, though the marks are very worn.

There is also a modern cup with paten, bearing the date-letter for 1886. They were given by the Rev. Charles Tower, Hon. Canon of Salisbury.

Another cup and cover, not silver.

BATHFORD. The oldest cup is Elizabethan by the same

maker who supplied cups to several parishes in the northern part of the Diocese. Unfortunately he used no mark and did not engrave the date on the button of the paten. The cup is 6in. high; interior of bowl gilt which has a single band of ornament: above and below the stem are bands of lozenge ornament disposed lengthways; the knop is square. There is no cover. Of this cup there is a modern replica.

Another cup $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the lower part of the bowl is splayed out from the upper part; the short circular stem finishes on a hexagonal foot. The date-letter is for 1813. It is inscribed: "The gift of John Willshire Esq. to this Parish Christmas 1813." A paten, diam. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., with sacred monogram within rayed circle. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1797; maker's mark, in plain punch R.H., D.H. A modern jug-shaped flagon, with the date-letter for 1856; inscribed: "Bathford Church 1858."

A pair of patens, inscribed: "Bathford 1775;" and two plates of plated metal.

BRISLINGTON. The only old piece of plate here is a paten, diam. 8in., with beaded edge. In the centre is the sacred monogram within rayed circle surrounded by inscription: "The gift of George Weare Esq. to Brislington Church 1778." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1777; maker's mark within shaped punch, C.A., H.G.—Charles Aldridge and Henry Green, ent. 1775.

There is also a modern set of vessels, consisting of two cups, paten, salver, and flagon, each inscribed: "Brislington Church MDCCCXLII." On the vestry book under date 16th March 1843—the Rev. G. P. Cartwright, Vicar, reported that the sum of £59 had been collected by subscription amongst the Parishioners for a set of Communion Plate, £52 10sh. of which was appropriated to that object, and the balance to purchase a Bible and Prayer Book.

BURNETT. An Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; the bowl has one band of ornament interlaced at

three points; the egg-and-dart ornament is placed at the junction of bowl with stem and on the flat of the foot; there are bands of running lines round the top and bottom of stem. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark, a pair of bellows in shaped punch. The cover is plain, with the same marks.

A flagon of the tankard pattern, 8in. to lip, with the date-letter for 1868. Under foot, "St. Michael's Church Burnett. The Gift of Henry Fenton 1868."

A paten on three feet, diam. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. The centre is ornamented with a floral and conventional design enclosing, "Burnett 1840." No marks. A salver inscribed: "From Mr. Nedham to the Church of Burnett Somerset 5 June 1871."

CHARLCOMBE. The plate is all modern. There is a modern chalice of medieval pattern, also a paten. They are inscribed: "Church of St. Mary Charlcombe, Easter Day 1872."

An alms-dish, 12in. square; round the rim is a bold rolled pattern. In the centre is the sacred monogram encircled by the inscription: "Hoc facite in usum commemorationum." On the underside is a dedicatory inscription: "This Plate dedicated to the service of God in the Holy Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ was presented to the Parish Church of Charlcombe Somerset by David Richard Morice as a memorial of Anna his wife who died on the 12th March 1855, and was buried in the adjoining Churchyard." It is silver of probably Parisian make.

A cruet mounted in copper gilt; inscribed: "The gift of John Elkington Gill and Isabella his wife to St. Mary's Church Charlcombe, Whitsunday 1860." A paten, diam. 7in. presented by J. C. Carey, curator, 1853. Another paten, diam. 6in., presented by A. C. Cuff Adam, 1889. An alms dish, diam. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. In the centre, embossed, is the widow depositing her mite in a box. Presented by F.E.J. in 1877. Marked Elkington and Philadelphia Exhibition 1876.

CORSTON. A plain cup of very early seventeenth century design. It is 7in. high and quite plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1605 ; maker's mark, L.A. with small object below in plain shield. A paten on foot, diam. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. with twisted fluted pattern round brim and foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1693 ; maker's mark N.L. in plain oblong. A modern paten with the date-letter for 1818 ; and a flagon with the date-letter for 1867.

ENGLISHCOMBE. The plate here is all modern. The cup is modern French, of a medieval pattern, 9in. high. A plain paten with the date-letter for 1825. Two cruets with silver mountings. A heavy pewter plate ; "Inglishcombe Parish." A brass-gilt alms dish.

KELSTON. An Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl is deep with a small moulding round the base ; the egg-and-dart ornament is found on the outer edge of the foot. The sacred monogram has been engraved on the bowl. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1577 ; maker's mark, H.S. in monogram, probably Henry Sutton ; his mark has been found also at Ansford and Winsham. The cover is quite plain, with the same marks. A plain paten with sacred monogram within rayed circle in the centre. Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Marks : 2 lions' heads erased of the Britannia sterling ; date-letter for 1714 ; maker's mark not very clear, but probably that of Robert Cooper. A modern flagon of the jug pattern, with the date-letter for 1858. It is inscribed : "Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus." And on the foot : "The Gift of William Jones and Hannah his wife to Kelston Parish 18th Sept. 1860."

KEYNSHAM. The Communion cup with paten-cover and two flagons are a donation. The cup is $10\frac{5}{8}$ in. high, with a broad bowl encircled by a projecting bead moulding. It is devoid of ornamentation. The tall stem has a small knop just under the base of the bowl and below this again a larger pear-shaped knop with gadrooned ornament on the upper side

and acanthus leaves below ; the spread of the foot has the gadrooned and fluted ornamentation repeated. Its weight is 22oz., 15dwt. The cover-paten is quite plain ; weight 5oz., 18dwt. A pair of flagons of the tankard paten, 7in. high to lip, and 8½in. to top of cover. The cover and foot are decorated in the same style as the cup. Weight, 29oz., 2 dwt., and 28oz., 19dwt. These pieces have the same marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date letter for 1701 ; maker's mark R. within dotted circle—Philip Rolles. They also bear a dedicatory inscription, "The Gift of Thomas Bridges. Anno 1702 ;" and a shield containing : Arg. on a cross sa. a leopard's head or (Bridges) ; Imp., Or three eagles displayed gu. (Rodney).

The Bridges family became connected with Keynsham by a grant from Edward VI in 1552 of the property of the dissolved monastery. Sir Thomas Bridges, the first owner, was a younger brother of Sir John Bridges, Lord Chandos. The direct line of the grantee was represented by the donor of the plate, Sir Thomas Bridges, who married Anna, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Edward Rodney of Rodney Stoke in this county, and died 20th February 1706, aged 90. (Collinson's *Somerset*, II, 407).

A salver, or paten, on foot is of rather earlier date. It is 8in. in diameter, plain with beaded edge and foot. Inscription in centre : "This salver belongs to the Church of Kaines Ham." Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter rather worn, but probably that for 1685 ; maker's mark, H.R. with pellets above, the rest of the punch worn away, probably the mark noted in *O.E.P.* under 1665. Weight 11oz., 1dwt.

Two cups and a paten, without marks.

LANGRIDGE. A small Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is only 5½in. high ; the bowl has the two customary belts of ornamented design ; and the hyphen marks are found on the knop. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P. The cover has a band of floriated ornament on the round ; on the button "1574."

A plate, diam. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks : 3 offic. ; date-letter for 1793 ; maker's mark, T.G. in oblong punch. It is inscribed : " Presented to Langridge Church in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven hundred and Ninety-four."

A modern cup and flagon, tankard pattern, with the date-letter for 1879. Outside the box containing these two pieces is written : " Presented to the Parish of Langridge, Somersetshire, by Captain Elliot Morres, R.N., March 1880." A small plated box : " Langridge Parish, 1880."

NEWTON ST. LOE. The beautiful silver-gilt cup with cover of the early date of 1555 is evidently a domestic piece of plate transferred to a religious use. In general appearance and size it much resembles the official Communion cups. The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl is trumpet-shaped, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam. at lip, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. An incised line with curved breaks at intervals is below the lip, with a few dots in the space between ; lower down is a belt of the usual Elizabethan ornament enclosed between dotted fillets without intersections. Still nearer the base is a projecting rib with lines enclosing dots on either side : the base of the bowl is engraved with flowing patterns. The stem and foot are much more elaborate. The stem is trumpet-shaped with two bands of dentels at either end ; the thick elaborately chased knop is close up under the base of the bowl, below the foot gradually spreads out ; the granulated ground being channelled into long grooves, shorter and longer alternately. The round of the foot has raised roundels surrounded by engraved patterns on granulated ground. The outer margin of the foot is plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1555 ; maker's mark very worn, apparently a full blown flower in shaped punch. The cover is very elaborately ornamented with the same designs as the foot of the cup ; round the rim is a band of Elizabethan ornament within hatched fillets interlacing at intervals. There is a band of dentels round the stem of the button under an angular flange. The button is fir-cone-shaped and engraved. Marks :

2 offic. ; date-letter for 1566 ; maker's mark, illegible. [My own impression is that the Elizabethan ecclesiastical ornament was added in 1566 when the cup was also fitted with a cover, and thus made suitable for the parish plate chest. There are a few cups of the reign of Edward VI which were hidden or somehow preserved during Queen Mary's reign ; but it is hardly likely that a cup would then have been presented or procured for the first time. There is nothing specially ecclesiastical about the cup and cover, and "in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, note must not be omitted of other cups of quite exceptional form which are occasionally found, some of great excellence ; these no doubt, have been originally secular drinking cups, but since devoted by the piety and liberality of their owners to more sacred purposes. They are found of all dates and shapes. *O.E.P.* 5th edit., 215."—E.H.B.]

A large paten, silver-gilt, on foot, diam. 10½in. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1716 ; maker's mark, S.L. below a small object in shaped punch—Gabriel Sleath ent. 1706. It is inscribed : "This salver and fflagon with ye Pulpit cloth and cushion was ye gift of Mrs. Frances Langton wife of Joseph Langton Esq." Within an elaborate design slightly oval is a shield bearing : Quarterly, sa. and or, a bend arg. [Langton] ; Imp. Erm., on a bend sa. two arms proper wrestling a horse shoe or [Borlase]. Joseph Langton, son of Joseph Langton of Bristol, purchased the estate of Newton St Loe. He married Frances, a daughter of Sir John Borlase, Bart., and died on the 17th March, 1719, aged 82. His wife died on 26th Aug., 1716, aged 69.

A tall flagon, tankard pattern, silver-gilt, 10in. high. It has the same shield and marks as the paten, except that the mark of the maker Gabriel Sleath is rather different.

A plated salver.

NORTH STOKE. An Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 6½in. high ; the bowl has one band of ornament ; there

are bands of continuous lines round the upper and lower parts of the stem ; and the egg-and-dart ornament on foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1571 ; maker's mark, a pair of bellows in shaped punch. The cover is quite plain with 1571 on the button. The marks are the same with the exception of the maker's which is different, but too blurred to be distinct.

Another cup $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high. The upper part of the bowl is plain, the lower part fluted. Marks : 3 offic. ; date-letter for 1792 ; maker's mark, the initials P.B., A.B. in plain punch,—Peter and Anne Bateman. It is inscribed : “The gift of the Rev. H. H. Hayes, Rector, to North Stoke Church, 1822.”

A salver on three feet of Sheffield plated ware ; and a pewter plate inscribed : “1726, M.B., G.P.”

QUEEN CHARLTON. There is here a nice Elizabethan cup by I.P., unfortunately without its cover. It is $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, with a deep bowl ornamented with two bands of running design ; the hyphen marks are found on the knop ; and the egg-and-dart ornament on the foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1574 ; maker's mark, I.P. A plain paten on foot, diam. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., with beaded edge. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1705 ; maker's mark, S.V. in dotted oval—John Sutton. In the centre of the paten is Q.C., E.S., 1708. An Inventory of 1634 in the Register records that there was then “A Communion cup and cover silver partely gilded, a pewter flagon and plate both for the bread and wine.” (*Som. & Dors. N. & Q.*, VIII, 45.)

ST. CATHERINE. This is a chapelry to Batheaston. The cup, with cover, is of the Caroline period with Elizabethan ornamentation. The cup is 8in. high ; the bowl is deep with an inch-wide band of conventional ornament ; the rest is plain. On a shield : Gu. a chevron or, in chief two bezants, in base a griffin's head erased of the second ; [Blanchard]. Dedicatory inscription : “Willus. Blanchard Ar. me dedit Ecclesiæ pro honore Dñi R.R.S. Ca. 7º Annoque Dñi 1631.” The Donor was Captain William Blanchard the younger ‘who

departed this life the 27th day of October 1644.' His father, also Captain William Blanchard died the 7th day of April 1631; so the cup may have been given in his memory. (R.R.S. Ca.—Regno Regis Sacri Caroli). The cover is quite plain, diam. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. On the button; 1632, P.K., probably Parish of Katherine. There are no marks on these pieces.

There is also a handsome modern set, silver-gilt, consisting of cup, two patens and flagon, all inscribed: "Saint Catherine's Church, 11th February 1845." Underneath: "Bequest of Colonel Joseph Holden Strutt of Terling Place Essex and Saint Catherine's Court Somersetshire."

SALTFORD. The cup here is of the baluster pattern. It is 7in. high, and as usual devoid of any ornamentation. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1640; maker's mark partly worn away. A flagon of the domestic tankard pattern; it is $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. high to lip, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to top of lid. The diam. of the bowl at lip is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 25oz. 16dwt. The only ornament is the sacred monogram. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1697; maker's mark rather worn, perhaps that of Nathaniel Lock, ent. 1698. Under the foot: "P.F. to Saltford Church, 1833." The Rev. R. C. Bomford, rector, points out that these initials most probably refer to Perrott Fenton. A paten on foot, diam. $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; quite plain, with the sacred monogram within rayed circle in the centre. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1717; maker's mark rather worn, perhaps that of Gabriel Sleath. There is the same dedicatory inscription as on the flagon.

STANTON PRIOR. The Elizabethan cup and cover are without marks, and have no peculiarity of design or ornamentation to make it possible to identify the maker. The cup is 6in. high; with a broad bowl encircled by one band of conventional ornament, interlaced at three points with hyphen marks enclosing the bands: there are bands of dentels above and below the stem; the knop and foot are plain. The cover has

a band of hyphen marks on the round, and another band on the button enclosing the date, 1574.

A modern flagon, jug-shaped, with the date-letter for 1878. In the register there is a note that the flagon was purchased in 1879, at the cost of £10, of which £7 4sh. 6d. was deducted from the offertory of that and the following year, W. S. B(rowne), Vicar, 1866-1893. Two plated salvers.

SWAINSWICK. An Elizabethan cup and cover of early date. The cup is 8in. high, with deep bowl encircled by one band of conventional ornament, interlaced at three points with floral designs; round the base of the bowl is a band of egg-and-dart ornament, which is also found on the rim of the foot. Above and below the stem is a belt of circles alternating with bars. The knop is plain. The sacred monogram has been engraved on the bowl and on the button of the cover. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark, I.H. in shaped punch. This mark has also been found on a cup at Weston Zoyland. The cover has a band of conventional ornament; the marks are the same as on the cup. A plain paten or plate with a small running pattern round the brim. The marks are practically obliterated. Another paten, diam. 6½in., on foot inscribed: "This plate belongs to Swainswick church to be made use of only at the Communion for the Bread, 1761." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1760; maker's mark, the initials W.T. in script letters. A medium flagon, tankard pattern, with fluted drum, 14in. high to top of knop on cover. It has the Sheffield date-letter for 1856.

In the Churchwarden's Accounts, under 1632, there is an entry: "Changing of the fflagon, 2sh.," under 1668, "changing ye ch. Flagon, 3sh. 6d." In 1632 is an inventory of the plate: one communion cup and cover and cloth to keep it in. Under 1657 and 1682: cup and cover and pewter flagon.

TWERTON. The Elizabethan cup, with cover, is 7in. high. The bowl has a single band of usual ornament, interlaced at four points. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's

mark very worn, but apparently a L reversed with a cross bar in shield, given in *O.E.P.* under 1570. The cover is quite plain except for a belt of hyphens round button. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1570 ; maker's mark, very worn, but perhaps a horse's head couped to sinister, given in *O.E.P.* under 1570.

A paten on foot, diam. 5½in., with sacred monogram within rayed circle. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1719 ; maker's mark, C.L. in heartshaped punch—Joseph Clare. A salver, silver gilt, diam. 13in., with gadrooned edge. Marks ; 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1757 ; maker's mark, large punch with initials, P.A., P.M.—Peter Archambo, Peter Meure, ent. 1749.

The salver is inscribed : “ Presented to St. Michael's church, Twerton, 21st January, 1886, by the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford.” A modern flagon inscribed : “ Presented at Easter 1876, to St. Michael's church, Twerton, by George Buckle, M.A., for 24 years Vicar.” Of pewter there are a plate and a flagon. On the drum of the latter is a Bishop's mitre, and the inscription ; “ London, August 22, 1730.” There are also two brass candlesticks, 17in. high.

There are two sets of plated vessels used at the District church of St. Peter, and the Mission Room.

WESTON (All Saints). The Parish church possesses a small Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 6½in. high with a deep bowl encircled by two bands of conventional ornament, which is also found on the foot ; above and below the stem are belts of lozenge ornaments ; the knop is plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1572 ; maker's mark, I.P. The cover of the usual pattern, with a very faint band of hyphens round the domed part. No marks visible.

A plain paten on foot, diam. 7½in., “ Church Plate ” engraved on it. Marks : 2 offic., of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1716 ; maker's mark, doubtful, perhaps that of Robert Cooper.

A flagon, tankard pattern, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high to top of cover. On the lower part of the handle, which is shaped like a whistle, is engraved: "Church Plate 1739." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1738; maker's mark, R.C. under a crown in plain punch. Quite unique among the church possessions of the Diocese is an Apostle spoon, the emblem partly destroyed; extreme length 7in. On the back of the spoon is pricked in '1647,' and the initials E.M. and I.D. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1614; maker's mark in a shaped punch, the initials R.G. with a star between two pellets above and a single larger pellet below.

Of modern plate there are a cup with the date-letter for 1890, somewhat resembling the Elizabethan exemplar. A cup and paten with the date-letter for 1897; two alms plates inscribed: "Dedicated to the use of the Church at Weston, near Bath, in memory of William and Jane Bond by their son the Vicar of that parish 1854." There is also a plated dish: "St. John's Church Weston 1875;" and a brass gilt alms dish.

WESTON (St. John). A modern parish formed in 1879, having previously been a chapel to the mother church. The original set of vessels included a cup, paten, and flagon, inscribed: "St. John's Chapel, Weston, 1839." Another paten has been added, with the date-letter of the Sheffield office for 1894.

CHEW MAGNA DEANERY.

CHEW MAGNA DISTRICT.

REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

THIS District contains twenty ancient and two modern parishes. Elizabethan plate is preserved in eleven parishes, Chew Magna possessing two examples; and five parishes have

plate of the seventeenth century. At Compton Martin there is a two-handled cup, or porringer, with the date-letter for 1691.

BISHOP'S SUTTON. A modern parish, formed in 1876, out of Chew Magna. It has a chalice paten and flagon of good modern design.

BUTCOMBE. The Elizabethan cup is $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. high. The bowl is trumpet-shaped, with one band of conventional ornament for sole ornament. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark indecipherable. The cover is quite plain with the same marks, and again the maker's is lost. On the button, '1571.'

CHELWOOD. An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is of its usual pattern, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with two bands of ornament round the bowl, and hyphen marks on knop. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern, with '1574' on button. A pair of plain patens, on foot, diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1720; maker's mark rather worn, apparently the letters P.E. in a circle. This was the mark of Will Penstone, ent. 1712. They are inscribed: "Presented to the Parish of Chelwood by its Rector The Revd. R. Warner, Sept. 3rd, 1833." A monogram of the initials E.R.W. below.

CHEW MAGNA. This parish possesses two Elizabethan cups and covers. The older of the two is $7\frac{1}{4}\frac{5}{8}$ in. high; the deep bowl has a projecting rib and one band of the usual ornament; the foot has the egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark, a pair of bellows. The cover is quite plain with the same marks as on the cup.

The second cup is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl has two bands of boldly designed running ornament and a belt of egg-and-dart ornament under the base. There are belts of dentels above and below stem, and egg-and-dart on the flat of the foot. The only mark is quite illegible, (See under Pensford, *post*). The weight is obscurely indicated underneath the foot. The

cover has one band of the usual ornament ; on the button, "A.D. 1576 ;" no marks visible.

A flagon of the plain tankard pattern with domed lid, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to lip. Marks : 2 offic ; date-letter for 1749 ; maker's mark, H.B. in plain oblong—Henry Brind, ent. 1742. A paten on foot inscribed : "Ecclesiæ St. Andrei Chew Magna d.d. Clarissa Anne Ommanney die Januarii 24 A.D. 1871." An old pewter plate, "Chew Parish 1688."

CHew STOkE. A modern chalice, parcel-gilt, of good design. The paten is plated, as are also a cup and large paten on foot. A cut-glass crewet with silver mountings.

CLUTTON. The cup is of the plain baluster stem pattern, 6in. high. The marks are all illegible with the possible exception of the maker's, which seems to be a shield, containing the initials R.P. above a small object. The initials in a heart-shaped punch, are found on cup, dated 1640, at Winterborne Came in Dorset. The cover is simply fashioned out of a piece of silver plate, with a flange to fit the bowl of the cup, and a small knob in the centre ; no marks. A modern paten, and plated flagon.

COMPTON DANDO. An Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl has one band of ornament ; belts of dentels above and below stem ; and egg-and-dart ornament on foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, A.K. combined in monogram in plain shield. The cover is quite plain with the same marks. A plain paten on foot, diam. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1755 ; maker's mark illegible. It is inscribed : "Compton Dando 1756." A modern paten inscribed : "Compton Dando Somersetshire 1822." The plate chest also contains a small silver pepper pot, with the date-letter for 1836. The donor and the purpose of his gift are alike unknown. A plated flagon.

COMPTON MARTIN. A tall cup and cover, parcel-gilt, Jacobean in design, with imitation of the Elizabethan ornament. The cup is 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl has a belt of hyphens

round the lip ; and a band of imitative running design lower down, with elaborate ornamental design at three points ; the knop has hyphen marks ; the foot is elaborately moulded, with a band of design as on bowl. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1617 ; maker's mark, R.M. cinquefoil in shaped punch. The cover is of the usual pattern, with the same style of ornament as on the bowl. Same marks as on cup. Weight of the cup—22oz. 3qtrs. 1dwt.

A large paten on foot, diam. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1715 ; maker's mark, L.O. under a key in plain punch—Nath. Lock.

A small porringer with two handles, diam. $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. It is of the usual pattern, having a belt of carved flutings round the upper part of the bowl, the lower part being worked in the same manner. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1691 ; maker's mark illegible, the letter I only being visible. It is inscribed : "The gift of Susannah Winser to the Church of Compton Martin 1692."

DUNDRY. The plate is all modern. It consists of a chalice, paten, and flagon, silver-gilt of good design, with the date-letter for 1862.

HIGH LITTLETON. The cup has no letter or engraved date, but by its pattern is probably about 1700. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl is straight-sided with slight lip, devoid of ornament ; the stem is trumpet-shaped, with annular knop, sloping down to the slightly-moulded foot. The only mark, perhaps that of the maker, is quite illegible. The cover, or paten on foot, has a broad brim, with shallow central depression. Same illegible mark as on cup, struck thrice.

A cup, flagon, and two plates, parcel-gilt ; each inscribed : "Deo Triuni in usum Altaris Ecclesiae High-Littleton Hoc munusculum Sara Mogg D.D.D. 1807." A pewter plate.

HINTON BLEWETT. A good example of an Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl has two bands of ornament ; and another band encircles the foot ;

hyphen marks are found on the knop. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1572 ; maker's mark, I.P. in shaped punch. The cover is of the usual pattern with one band of ornament ; same marks as on the cup ; ' 1573 ' on button.

A modern paten on foot, presented by Mrs. S. Wilmere, and a plated flagon inscribed : " Presented by the Rev. E. F. Johnson, A.D. 1877."

NEMPNETT. A fine Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 7½in. high. The bowl is deep with one band of ornament, broken at three points ; a band of egg-and-dart ornament under the base of the bowl ; bands of dentels above and below stem ; egg-and-dart ornament on foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1570 ; maker's mark, a stag's head. This mark is found all over the Diocese at wide intervals. The sacred monogram with ' Nempnett Somerset ' has been added on the bowl. On the foot : " This cup and cover was repaired and gilt by Philip Bennett Churchwarden 1841." The cover is quite plain ; same marks as on cup. On the button ' 1671 ; ' the second figure is without the horizontal stroke. A modern salver inscribed : " The Gift of Philip Bennett Churchwarden of Nempnett 21 Nov. 1840 on the Nativity of the Princess Royal." A modern paten, inscribed : " The Gift of Philip Bennett of Nempnett on the Nativity of the Prince of Wales 9 Nov. 1841."

Chalice, paten, flagon, strainer spoon, and bread box, all plated. Two plain glass crewets with silver mounts.

NORTON MALREWARD. The cup is of the egg-cup pattern, gilt inside bowl, with the date-letter for 1808. A small plated salver on three feet with beaded edge. It is inscribed : " Norton Malreward Parish. Rev. W. P. Wait Rector, John Edgell, James King, Churchwardens." In the Clergy List of 1845, he is entered as rector of N.M. and Chewstoke, having been instituted in 1819.

PENSFORD. The Elizabethan cup is of a very unusual pattern, and without any marks. It is exactly 6 inches high ;

the bowl is V-shaped with a wide lip. There is a single engraved line round the lip and another round the base, with two ribands not enclosing any ornament round the centre ; the stem is of the baluster pattern ; the moulded foot has two bands of egg-and-dart ornament. The cover is of the usual pattern with the same simple ornament of hatched ribands round brim and button. On the latter : "saint thomas in pencford 1600."

A small paten on foot, diam. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1715 ; maker's mark, only part of oblong punch visible containing the letter H., perhaps the perhaps the mark of Edward Holaday, ent. 1709. It is inscribed : "The gift of the Rev. Wm. Thom. Parr Brymer M.A. F.A.S. Rector of this Parish A.D. 1822. This Paten with an almsdish and altar cloth was transferred by the Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish of West Charlton to the Church of St. Thomas in Pensford as a memorial of the late Ven. W. T. Parr Brymer Archdeacon of Bath and Rector of this Parish 1857." The alms dish is plated. A modern silver flagon.

PUBLOW. A handsome Elizabethan cup and cover, with one illegible mark ; but by the style of ornament it appears to be by the same maker as the Elizabethan cup, No. II, at Chew Magna. The cup is 7in. high ; the bowl has two bands of well-designed ornament within hatched ribands intersecting at three points without the usual flourishes. Bands of dentels above and below stem ; hyphen marks on knop and round foot. The cover is of the usual pattern with one band of ornament within hatched ribands. On the button : "A.D. 1584 PVBLO." A glass crewet with silver mountings.

ST. CATHARINE'S, FELTON COMMON. (Parish formed in 1872). The plate consists of a chalice of silver jewelled, inscribed : "Given in the name of Ethel M. A. Hardman, Feb. 27th, 1866." A silver paten jewelled, inscribed : "The gift of Lord Auckland Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1866." Another silver paten, inscribed : "Agnus Dei, qui tollis pec-

cata mundi, da nobis tuam pacem. The gift of R. and C. Coward, Easter, 1902." [Note by Rev. R. Coward, Vicar.]

STANTON DREW. The cup much resembles the one at Compton Martin, being Jacobean in design with Elizabethan details. It is 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl has one belt of ornament bearing a faint resemblance of the decoration of the earlier style; the ribands interlace at three points with elaborate ornamental designs. The stem is slight; the foot has a band of egg-and-dart design. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1607; maker's mark, A.B. in monogram. It is inscribed: 'Stanton Drew 1607' in modern letters. The cover is of the usual pattern with a band of ornamental design. It has been renovated, and has on the stem of the button the date-letter for 1822. On the button, 'Stanton Drew 1607.'

Plated dish and salver; glass crewets with plated mouldings.

STOWEY. The oldest piece of plate here is a plain dish, diam. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$. The date-letter is for 1663; the official marks are nearly, and the maker's quite, illegible. The cup is of the egg-cup pattern, gilt inside bowl. Marks: three official, including the crown for Sheffield; date-letter for 1785; maker's mark invisible. It is inscribed: "The Gift of Lady Jones to the Parish of Stowey 1797." A modern paten, inscribed: "The Gift of the Rev. Edw. Whitley B.D., Vicar to the Parish of Stowey 1809." A flagon with date-letter for 1836, inscribed: "Presented to the Parish Church of Stowey Mendip Somerset by the Rev. Robert Harkness M.A. Vicar 1837."

UBLEY. An Elizabethan cup and cover, with a maker's mark found in widely separated places in the Diocese. The cup is 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; the bowl is unusually deep in proportion to the diameter with one band of the customary ornament; dentels above and below stem; knop and foot plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark, doubtful, perhaps a flaming mullet. The cover is quite plain with the same marks; on the button 'VBLEY 1570.'

A paten on foot, diam. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., with curved fluted border round brim and foot. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1702 ; maker's mark, B.S. in black letter above a small object, in shaped shield. A small modern paten with ornamentation copied from cup ; a glass crewet with silver mountings inscribed : ' Ubley 1874.'

WEST HARPTREE. An Elizabethan cup and cover by a maker whose mark is too worn for identification. The cup is 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl is straight sided with one band of ornament ; at the four points of intersection are very elaborate designs ; hyphen marks on the knop, and round of the foot ; on the rim of the foot a variation of the egg-and-dart ornament. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark illegible. The cover is of the usual pattern, with one band of conventional ornament. Same marks as on cup ; and unfortunately the maker's mark is worn down.

A plain paten, diam. 8in., with wide brim, the initials F.B. dotted in. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1640 ; maker's mark, D.W. above a mullet in shaped shield ; this mark is found on a flagon at St. Stephen's, Bristol.

A plated salver.

WHITCHURCH. A small Elizabethan cup without marks or engraved date. It is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl V-shaped, with one band of the usual design contained within hatched ribands, interlaced at four points with pellets in the spandrels. Bands of dentels above and below stem ; on either side of the knop ; and on the foot. No marks visible. A plain dish with the date-letter for 1804. It is inscribed : " Given by the Parishioners of Whitchurch in Somersetshire 1805. Revd. Israel Lewis Minister, Revd. Delabere Pritchett Curate, Thomas Whippey Churchwarden, James Colston Churchwarden elect." A modern ecclesiastical flagon inscribed : " To the Glory of God. Given by the Communicants of this Church of St. Nicholas Whitechurch on Christmas Day MDCCCLVIII." A salver of plated metal.

WINFORD. A large plain cup of the baluster stem pattern. It is $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1654; maker's mark, R.N. between two mullets in plain shield. The paten is of later date, diam. $7\frac{7}{8}$ in., a plain plate with broad brim and shallow depression. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1661; maker's mark, the letters T.H. combined in a monogram in heartshaped punch.

A salver, diam. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., with twisted fluted border. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1691; maker's mark, R.T. in circle surrounded by six pellets and two cinquefoils, 'probably R. Timbrell.' Dotted in on brim, 'W.W.E.' It is inscribed: "The Gift of the Revd. Sam. Webb late Rector of the Parish of Winford & Anne his wife to the said Parish for the use of the Church. Ob. 28 Mar. 1797." A shield bearing: A cross per cross, in the first quarter an eagle displayed, in the second quarter a crescent, (Webb); Imp., Quarterly first and fourth, vairée gu. and erm.; second and third, quarterly gu. and arg. and in dexter chief a cross croslet. Crest: a lion passant. An alms dish and flagon of plated metal.

CHEW MAGNA DEANERY.

PORTISHEAD DISTRICT.

REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

THIS District contains twenty-one ancient parishes and seven modern. Eleven parishes possess Elizabethan plate by eight different makers. The pair of candlesticks at Long Ashton of the Restoration period are of the earliest pattern now existing in England. The flagon at Wrington has the date-letter for 1611, and is consequently the earliest example of the tankard pattern in the diocese.

BACKWELL. An enormous cup of the early Georgian period. It is 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl being 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam. at lip, and 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. deep. The stem has an annular knop ; the foot a simple moulding. It is inscribed : "Backwell in Agro Somerset : In usum Sacrae Eucharistiae An̄ : Dom̄ : 1718." Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1718 ; maker's mark, CL. in heart-shaped punch—Joseph Clare, ent. 1713. A broad paten on foot, diam. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Marks same as on cup, but the date-letter is for 1717. It is inscribed : "Backwell in Agro Somerset : Ex Dono Hug. Waterman Rect : In usum Sacrae Eucharistiae An̄ : Dom̄ : 1718." The donor became sinecure rector 12 Dec. 1693.

A plain salver on three feet with beaded edge. Marks : 3 offic. ; date-letter for 1787 ; maker's mark I.I. in plain punch. It is inscribed : "Eucharistiae pietas Joannis & Annæ Clarke in hac Paroiciâ consenes centium munifica sacravit, 1789."

A nice modern chalice paten and flagon ; the paten is inscribed : "Ad Dei Gloriam et in usum Ecclesiae Backwell ; D.D. Edwardi Burbidge Rectoris Mater S.J.B., A.D. 1873."

BARROW GURNEY. The cup is of the debased type which came into fashion at the close of the seventeenth century. It is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl is deep, mounted on a thick stem with annular knop ; the foot is plainly moulded. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1713 ; maker's mark, L.O. below a key in shield rather worn—Nath. Lock, ent. 1698. The paten on foot, diam. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. has the same marks as the cup. Another pair of patens, on foot, diam. 6in. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1705 ; maker's mark, C.O. between three pellets above and a cinquefoil between two pellets below in shaped shield—Robert Cooper, ent. 1697. [Notes by H. M. Gibbs].

There is also a beautiful modern set, silver-gilt and enamelled, consisting of chalice, paten, flagon, ciborium, glass cruet mounted in silver, and tongs.

BROCKLEY. The oldest piece of plate is a small salver on three feet with goffered brim. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1769; maker's mark, R.R. in plain oblong—Robert Rew, ent. 1754. It is inscribed: "The gift of the Rev. Wadham Pigott, Patron. Give alms of thy goods."

Early in the nineteenth century the parish received a considerable gift, consisting of cup, paten, flagon, and candlestick. The cup is silver-gilt; the bowl decorated with an ornamental design of leaves, and the egg-and-dart ornament is found on the foot. The paten, on foot, has the sacred monogram within rayed circle in centre, and an ornamental band of acanthus leaves round brim and foot. The flagon is of the jug pattern, with spout and lid surmounted by a cross entwined with a serpent. It is ornamented with the same details as the cup. These pieces all have the same date-letter, for 1824, and the inscription: "Deo Hoec Dicavit et dono dedit huic Ecclesiæ Johannēs Hugo Smyth Pigott Armiger Anno 1825." The tall massive candlestick has three branches and as many feet. The upper part of the stem is fluted, the lower part designed with elongated acanthus leaves; these are also placed on the upper side of the feet which terminate in claws. In the centre between the three branches rises a short column supporting an eagle. There is the same inscription as on the other vessels, but the hall marks are of the Sheffield mint, with the date-letter for 1824.

The same donor gave a small cup and paten for use at private Communion.

BURRINGTON. A tall Elizabethan cup without cover with the same mark as on the cups at Lymphsham and Kenn. The cup is 7½ in. high; the bowl is deep with one bend of conventional ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1569; maker's mark, very worn but perhaps a bull's head.

A large dish, diam. 10½ in. The only mark is a flower on short stem with two leaves, struck four times. In the centre surrounded by flourishes is a shield bearing: A lion ramp.

affronté. Crest : a cubit arm issuing from a crown holding a sword. [Jones]. On the underside of dish : "Ex dono Johannis Jones Armig de Langford Ecclesiæ de Burrington in Com. Sommerset." It is probable that the donor was the husband of "Madame Elizabeth Jones who died 14 Sept. 1712 aged 29." (*Collinson*, i, 205.)

Another plate, diam. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. quite plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1761 ; maker's marks, the initials F.W. in script letters—Fuller White, ent. 1758. In the centre of the plate is a fanciful shield bearing : Sa. a chevron vaire of sa. and or betw. three griffin's heads erased or. Crest ; a demi-antelope collared and chained. [Quicke]. On the underside of plate, 'A.Q.' These may be the initials of Andrew Quicke, youngest son of John Quicke of Newton St. Cyres co. Devon, Esq. who died in 1729.

A plated flagon of modern ecclesiastical pattern.

CHELVEY. The solitary piece of old silver here is a good example of the cup with baluster stem, of the usual pattern. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1639 ; maker's mark, W.W. above a mullet in plain shield. A modern chalice and paten of a good plain pattern.

CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO. The cup is of the plain Georgian pattern, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. high ; diameter of lip 4 inches. Inscribed with S. John, ch. vii, v. 37. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1722 ; maker's mark illegible. To this cup has been fitted a modern cover ; "The Gift of W. H. Colston D.D. rector to the Parish Church of Clapton, Ann. Dom. 1819." The same donor gave two dishes, one for paten, the other for alms-plate, with the same inscription.

In the church are a pair of candlesticks of latten. They are illustrated in Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*, vol. ii, p. 83 (edit. 1882) ; and are there described as being of the fifteenth, or early part of the sixteenth century. In the Proceedings Vol. XXVII, i, 60, on the occasion of the Society's visit to the Church, the President, Mr. E. H. Elton considered that

they were of the time of Archbishop Laud, and made under his "orders."

CLEEVE-IN-YATTON. A modern parish formed in 1845. It possesses an old Communion cup, strayed apparently from Brockley. The cup bears the Pigott crest, wolf's head erased sa. gorged with a collar ar. charged with three torteaux, and is inscribed : "The gift of John Pigott Esq. of Brockley 1765." A later inscription : "The gift of Ann Smyth Pigott of Brockley Hall Somersetshire to the Church at Cleeve in the parish of Yatton on the day of its consecration the 18th of June 1840." Height of cup $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.

A modern chalice inscribed : "The Gift of Henry Fortescue Esq. 18th June 1840." Two patens, one inscribed : "The gift of Henry Jenkinson Esq. of the Royal Navy 18th June 1840 ;" the other : "The gift of Elizabeth Lucy Theresa Jenkinson 18th June 1840."

A plated flagon with the Pigott crest and a dedicatory inscription from A. Smyth Pigott as on the older cup. [Notes by Rev. C. Hartley, Vicar].

CLEVEDON. The Parish church possesses an Elizabethan cup without its cover. It is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl is deep, with one band of ornament interlaced in a stiff angular manner at three points. Under the bowl and on the flat of the foot are bands of egg-and-dart ornament ; at the top and bottom of stem are bands of dentels ; the knop is plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1570 ; maker's mark, stag's head in shaped punch, found also at North Perrott and Ile Brewers.

A modern chalice, paten, and flagon, silver-gilt and silver. An almsdish inscribed : "Dono dedit Johan. S. Newmann, M.A. Ad usum Ecclesiæ Parochialis Clevedon, 1888."

A cup, flagon, and two plates of base metal.

CLEVEDON SOUTH (St. John). This modern parish possesses a Jacobean cup and cover. An inscription in the case records : "To the Glory of God and in memory of my beloved and firstborn son Walter Tarratt Waddington, who

died Feb. 29th last, this chalice and paten, formerly belonging to the Parish Church of Laneast in Cornwall, I restore and rededicate to the use and service of the Church of St. John the Evangelist South Clevedon the 5th day of August A.D. 1876; Horace Waddington." On the button of the cup '1605.'

Of modern plate there are a silver-gilt chalice and paten, inscribed: '✠ St. John the Evangelist's Church Clevedon A.D. 1878.' A metal-gilt bread paten and a large glass cruet with metal-gilt mountings, bearing the same inscription. Another silver chalice and paten, without inscription. [Notes by the Rev. A. R. Cartwright, Vicar.]

CLEVEDON EAST (All Saints). Parish formed in 1860. The silver-gilt chalice and paten were made out of a piece of silver plate given as a personal gift to the first Vicar by a parishioner. The chalice is inscribed under the foot: "✠ Desideratissimæ in piam memoriam consolanti d.d. superstes." They have been recently enriched with settings of precious stones contributed by members of the congregation. There are also some vessels of base metal. [Note by the Rev. F. F. Irving, Vicar].

CLEVEDON. (Christ Church). Consecrated in 1839, but no district assigned to it.

EASTON-IN-GORDANO. The Elizabethan cup and cover by the local maker's who placed neither mark nor date on his pieces. The cup is 7in. high; the bowl is partly V-shaped, with one band of usual ornament enclosed within hatched bands; at the points of intersection are pellets in the spandrels. Above and below the cylindrical stem, on either side of the knop, and on the foot, are bands of diamonds placed lengthways. The cover is quite plain. No marks on either piece.

A large flat-topped flagon of the plain tankard pattern, 8½in. to lip, 10in. to top of lid. The drum increases in diam. downward. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1694; maker's mark, the initials S.I. in oval with cable moulding. It is in-

scribed underneath : "The gift of Richard Morgan, Esq. and of his wife Mary to the Church of St. George's." On the drum is a shield with mantling bearing : Three crosses croset in bend [Morgan] ; Imp., A fret and in chief three leopard heads [Jeaffreson]. Crest : a griffin. Richard Morgan died 4th October 1688 aged 66 years ; M.I. On another monument in the old church ; "was interred the body of the most pious virtuous and charitable Mrs. Mary Morgan, the daughter of Col. John Jeaffreson of Dullingham in the county of Cambridge ;—her third husband was Richard Morgan of St. George's in this County of Somerset, where she died 21st December, 1701, in the 54th year of her age." (*Collinson*, iii, 150.)

A paten on foot, diam. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. The brim of the plate and foot is fluted. Same marks as on the flagon.

FLAX BOURTON. The plate is quite modern. It consists of a chalice and paten, silver-gilt, with the date-letter for 1880.

KENN. An Elizabethan cup with cover. It is parcel-gilt, 7 in. high ; the bowl is nearly straight-sided, with one band of ornament intersected at three points with elaborate sprigs ; above and below stem bands of incised lines ; knop plain ; egg-and-dart ornament on foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1576 ; maker's mark blurred, perhaps bull's head as at Burrington and Lympham. The cover is plain with '1576' on Button ; same marks as on cup.

A modern paten and flagon, of good design, with the date-letter for 1847 and 1861 respectively.

KINGSTON SEYMOUR. To my request for permission to see the communion plate, the Rev. G. H. Smyth Pigott, Vicar, returned an answer in the negative.

LEIGH WOODS. Parish formed in 1893. The Communion plate consists of a chalice, with Ps. xxvii, verse 1, inscribed round the base, and two patens of silver, and two glass cruets. [Note by the Rev. D. Gamble, Vicar].

LONG ASHTON. Two cups of plain Georgian pattern, parcel-gilt, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, sacred monogram on bowl; date-letter for 1829. They are inscribed: "The gift of Sir John Smyth Baronet to the Parochial Church of Long Ashton 1829." Shield bearing: gu. on a chevron betw. three cinquefoils arg. as many leopards' faces sa. Ulster badge in chief. Crest: Griffin's head erased gu. Motto: "Qui capit capitur." A paten on foot with the same inscription, &c., but the date-letter is for 1827. A salver, with the date-letter for 1828.

A pair of flagons, tankard pattern, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. to lip, with domed lid. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterl.; date-letter for 1723; marker's mark very worn, perhaps S.P., with two pellets above and one below in shield.

The most interesting possession in the chest are a pair of candlesticks of the Restoration period. The height is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the side of the square foot $5\frac{5}{8}$. They are of the same pattern as given in an illustration in *Old English Plate* (p. 330, fifth edition). The stem is shaped a fluted column, with an annular moulding round the upper part, and a broad fluted flange round the base of the stem; this base has been depressed into the centre of the foot. One weighs 18oz. 0dwt. 6gr., the other 18oz. 15dwt.

The only mark is a plain shield enclosing the letter H.W. above a plume of feathers. On the base surrounded by the stiff feather mantling of the period, is a shield bearing Smyth as above, Imp., a fesse between six mullets (Ashburnham), Sir Hugh Smyth, Son of Thomas Smyth, ob. 1642, was created a Baronet in 1661. He married Anne, second daughter of the Hon. John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham co. Sussex, and died in 1680.

NAILSEA. (Holy Trinity). The oldest piece of silver is a plain dish with sacred monogram in centre within rayed circle. Round the brim: "What shall I give unto the Lord for all the Benefits He hath done unto me." The solitary mark visible is the maker's, a peacock in its pride above the

initials S.P., being the second mark of Simon Pantin, ent. 1720.

A flagon, of the early tankard pattern, with copy of Elizabethan ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1775; maker's mark illegible. A small paten on foot, marks worn down. Two cups of egg-cup pattern, and a paten, all with hexagonal feet. The cups have the date-letter for 1799, and the paten for 1806.

NAILSEA. (Christ Church). Modern parish, formed in 1844. The plate is large and handsome. It consists of a chalice, paten, flagon, and alms dish, with the date-letter for 1841, and the sacred monogram within rayed circle. Each piece is inscribed: "An humble Offering to the Lord, 29 August 1840." [Note by the Rev. F. A. Veysey, Vicar.]

PILL. A modern parish, formed in 1861. The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten, each marked on underside: "Christ Church, Pill, 27 Sept. 1860." The chalice is inscribed: "Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo." On the paten: "Agnus Dei tollis peccata mundi da nobis Tuam pacem." [Note by Prebendary E. M. Lance, Vicar].

PORTBURY. Another Elizabethan cup and cover by the unknown local maker, who in this instance however has added the date to the button of the cover. The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; the bowl has an added lip, and two bands of ornament; the diamond ornament is found above and below stem, on either side of the plain knop, and on the foot. No marks. The cover is quite plain; '1574' is dotted in on the button.

A cup and two plates of plated metal, inscribed: "The gift of Mr. George Grossmith to the Church of Portbury July 1st 1827." A small box, electro-plated.

PORTISHEAD. A handsome Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; the bowl is deep, and encircled by one band of ornament. The inclosing fillets do not intersect, but are stopped three times and joined, the space between being filled in with a small design, with the usual flourishes on either

side. Bolts of incised lines above and below the stem, and hyphen belt round foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1576; maker's mark, H.S. combined in monogram in shaped shield. This mark has been found on cups at Ansford and Kelston, and on a cover at Winsham. The texts and a cross calvary have been added to the bowl. The cover has an ornamental band round brim. Same marks as on cup. On the button: I.C., T.P.

A paten on foot, rudely constructed of a round piece of silver plate, with the brim beaten up; inscribed with two texts. Dedicatory inscription on underside: "The gift of Katharine Chappell to the Church of Porters Head." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1683; maker's mark, within an oval I.R. between a crown and an escallop shell.

An uninteresting modern cup inscribed: "The gift of John Noble Shipton, B.D. of Balliol College Oxford to the Parish Church of Portishead, Ann. Dom. 1823." The date-letter is for 1822. An alms plate of the same date from the same donor. A large modern flagon of ecclesiastical pattern, inscribed: "In remembrance of the Rev. C. F. Norman, M.A. Rector of this Parish from 1854-1867."

TICKENHAM. An Elizabethan cup and cover, parcel-gilt. The cup is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl rather shallow with one band of ornament. Above and below the stem and on the knop are rows of dentel ornament, and the egg-and-dart design is round the foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark A.B. combined in monogram in plain square; a mark also found at Claverton. The cover is plain without marks.

A paten, salver, and flagon of plated metal; on paten: 'Tickenham Parish 1821.'

WALTON-IN-GORDANO. An Elizabethan cup and cover. It is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; the bowl has one band of elaborate conventional ornament; small bands of dentels on stem, knop, and foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark

doubtful, perhaps a mullet with fiery points, found in four other parishes in the Diocese. The cover is rather the worse for wear, it has the same marks as the cup, and '1570' on button. A modern paten.

There is also a foreign chalice, silver-gilt, of good design, with a crucifix placed on one of the six lobes of the foot. On each lobe is an inscription in Flemish, apparently dedicatory, with the date '1856.' A small paten, and a salver on three feet with a belt of engraved work. No marks on any of these pieces except on the chalice, where there is a single mark of doubtful meaning, struck twice.

WESTON-IN-GORDANO. A tall Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 7½in. high; the bowl has one band of spreading ornament of the usual pattern. On the stem are bands of dentels; the knop is plain; the egg-and-dart ornament is on the foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark, A.K. in monogram. The sacred monogram and two texts have been engraved on the bowl. The cover is quite plain with the same marks; on the button '1572.' A text has been engraved on the cover.

A small salver on three feet, diam. 6in., with ornamental border. The only marks visible are the two official of the Brit. sterling. A small saucer with the border obliquely gadrooned; the date-letter is for 1825. It is inscribed: "The gift of John Shipton Noble, B.D. of Balliol Coll. Oxford to the Parish Church of Weston-in-Gordano An Dom. 1825."

WRAXALL. The oldest cup is an early example of the Restoration period. It is 8½in. high, with a deep straight-sided bowl, and plain stem with annular knop sloping out to circular foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1662; maker's mark illegible. There is an exact replica of this cup with the Newcastle-on-Tyne Hall mark and the date-letter for 1782; maker's mark unfortunately illegible. Paten on foot, diam. 8in. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1711;

maker's mark, L O. under a key—Nathanael Lock, ent. 1698. Another paten on foot, diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1723 ; maker's mark, T.M. above a mullet in shaped shield—Thomas Mason, ent. 1720. A flagon of plated metal.

WRINGTON. The Elizabethan cup and cover, silver-gilt are peculiar in several ways. The cup is unusually large, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl has one band of ornament enclosed within hatched fillets ; there are bands of dentels above and below stem, and on the foot which has another band of running ornament on the rounded part. The knop is plain. There are no marks. The cover has a band of ornament with details differing from the design on the cup. On the button : A.D. 1586. W. ✠ P.G. ✠ W.A. R.B.

A plain paten on foot, diam. $6\frac{1}{8}$ in., with shallow mouldings round the brim. Inscription on foot : "Ex dono Ægidii Pooley Rectoris hujus Ecclesia." (1681-1709). There is only one mark, that of the maker, almost worn away.

A tall flagon, tankard pattern, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lip with flat lid. It is inscribed: "Christo et Ecclesiae Parochiali de Wrington in Comit. Somer. in usus sacros dicavit, Samuel Crooke ibidem rector, Mart. XXVII, An. Do. MDCXIX." (1602-1649). Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1611 ; maker's mark, H.S. with rayed star beneath in shaped shield ; a mark also found in 1615, *O.E.P.* This flagon is one year earlier than that noted at Weston Zoyland last year.

YATTON. The cup is of a late pattern, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high on tall stem, perfectly plain. Sacred monogram within rayed circle on bowl. The cup has evidently been renovated when the marks disappeared. It is inscribed : "I.W. ✠ H.S., Y., 1711." Of the same date is a paten, diam. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. on foot, sacred monogram in centre ; also the same initials as on cup. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1711 ; maker's mark, L.O. below a key—Nath. Lock.

A large flagon, tankard pattern, 11in. to lip, with large

handle and wide foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1723 ; maker's mark, I.C. in heartshaped punch.—Joseph Clare.

Another paten on high foot, diam. 6in., inscribed : “ Ecclesia de Yatton ; ” with sacred monogram. The only mark is T. Lownes in script letters, struck twice.

Ruborough Camp,

IN THE PARISH OF BROOMFIELD, SOMERSET.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

AS far as I have been able to ascertain, there is very little literary matter appertaining to Ruborough Camp in existence, beyond some interesting and amusing superstitions and traditions which will be quoted at the end of this paper. Antiquaries of the past have doubtless attempted to expound on the age of this camp, merely from external appearances, and possibly from the chance discoveries of a few surface "finds;" but the relics required for reliable evidence of the date of construction can only be obtained by systematic excavations¹. However, for archæological explorations at Ruborough, we may have to wait some time.

Ruborough appears to be the most usual name for this camp, and is the spelling adopted by the Ordnance Survey; but it is also styled "Rowberrow," "Rowborough," and "Roborough;" it is also frequently spoken of as "Ruborough Castle," and is known, locally, as "The Money Field."

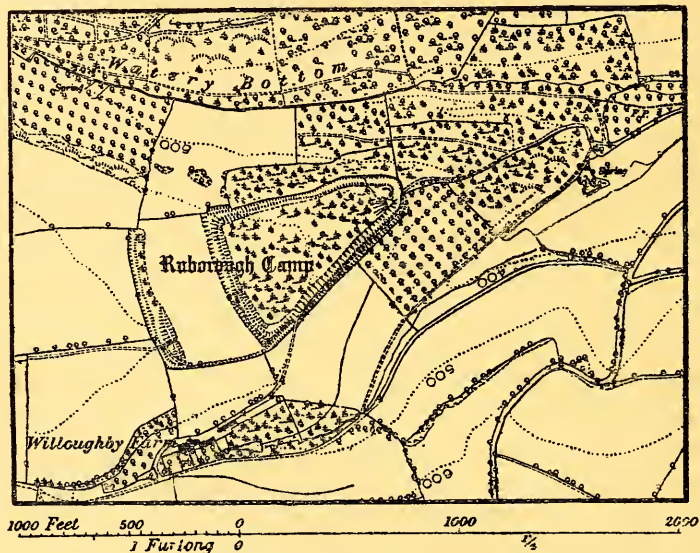
I do not purpose to dilate on any possible connection there may have been between Ruborough² and neighbouring earth-

1. Mr. W. B. Broadmead has made the assertion that "Ruborough Camp, like most others in Somerset, is of British origin, and of far greater antiquity than A.D. 938," (the date of the battle of Brunanburh—the subject that was under discussion. *Som. and Dor. Notes & Queries*, vol. i, No. 198, p. 137).

2. "Ancient Trackways in England," by J. H. Spencer. (*The Antiquary*, vol. xx, 1889, p. 98).

works, such as Douseborough, or Danesborough, on the Quantocks,³ Cothelstone, Norton Fitzwarren, or Castle Neroche,⁴ for the majority of them have not been properly examined, and our investigations are therefore not yet ripe for any comparisons to be made.

Ruborough Camp, in the Royal Hundred of Andersfield, and standing on a spur of the Quantocks, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles due north



MAP OF RUBOROUGH CAMP, AND ADJACENT COUNTRY.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

(The vertical marginal lines of the Map points upwards to the true North.)

of Taunton, as the crow flies,⁵ one mile N.N.E. of Broomfield⁶ Church, and nine furlongs from Holwell Cavern, which is in a west-by-north direction. The middle of the camp through

3. Five-and-a-quarter miles west of Ruborough, in a direct line.

4. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xlix, pt. ii, pp. 23-53.

5. All my distances are as the crow flies.

6. "Brunafella" in Domesday; "Brunefeld" the best reading of the MSS. of William of Malmesbury.

which the 600 feet contour-line runs, is only 275 yards from Willoughby Farm.

The greatest peculiarity about Ruborough and that which makes it of particular interest, is its design, being of triangular shape, one of the rarest forms taken by the entrenchments of Britain. Roughly, it forms an isosceles triangle, with a slightly rounded base on the south-west—length in a direct line about 720 feet. The maximum length of the camp from base to apex is about 930 feet. The south-east side of the camp, 970 feet in length, deviates less from the straight line than the N.N.W. side, which is about 910 feet in length. The earth-works enclosing the camp consist of a vallum, fosse, and outer bank. The vallum averages as much as 18 feet above the surface of the silting of the fosse, and is, therefore, of considerable strength. It is highest near the acute angle, on the N.E., where it measures, *on the slope*, about 35 feet from the top of the vallum to the surface of the silting of the fosse. At the *base* of the triangle, the width from the crest of the vallum to the outer bank averages 55 feet, the intervening fosse being about 14 feet wide⁷.

The chief entrance to the camp appears to have existed at the base, and there *may* have been another at the rounded ‘apex’ on the north-east. The margin of the outer bank all round loses itself in continuation of the steep escarpment on either side of the camp, the descent in both cases being about 150 feet. Along both these ‘bottoms,’ or valleys, small streams run, bounding the spur of the eminence on which the camp is situated. These valleys and streams, again, are bounded on the N.N.W. by Wind Down, with its conspicuous clump on the top, in one part 800 feet above sea-level; and on the south-east by the range on which Lydeard Cross is situated, at nearly the same elevation as Wind Down.

On the west-by-south the camp is bounded by a line of

7. I made these measurements on the ground.

earthworks, some 660 feet in length, at a distance of 100 paces from the base of the triangle. This entrenchment consists of an inner vallum, (at present about two or three yards in height, and 13 yards in width at base), and a fosse to the west seven yards wide, with a berme between them about eight yards in width. There is a modern causeway here at about 32 paces from the southern end of the outwork. This outer work was no doubt intended to serve as an extra protection against accessibility to the camp on its weakest side.

Excluding the ground to the west of the camp itself bounded by this outwork, Ruborough Camp embraces an area of about twenty-seven acres, and is entirely covered by firs.

Nature provided a plentiful supply of water here. In the ravine, at four hundred yards from the centre of the camp in a north-westerly direction, is a strong spring from which Bridgewater, I am told, is largely supplied with water. There is another spring at a distance of four hundred and fifty yards in the bottom on the east. Water however appears to have been obtained much nearer, as Mr. W. B. Broadmead has recorded that "from the camp an underground passage, about one hundred yards in length, led to a spring of water on the side of the hill; the mouth of this passage is now closed."⁸

Collinson and Phelps in their histories of Somerset do not mention Ruborough. Pitt-Rivers⁹ and Scarth¹⁰ however have both recorded it in their Maps of Ancient Somerset.

Ruborough would appear to present an illustration of the *Castra trigona* of Vegetius, an authority who is generally regarded as trustworthy, having been an officer of high rank in the Roman army and a strict disciplinarian. He flourished during the reign of Valentinian at the close of the third century, A.D. Ruborough may therefore have been constructed in accordance with the rules laid down in Vegetius'

8. *Som. and Dor. Notes and Queries*, vol. i, No. 198, p. 137.

9. "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," vol. iii, Pl. clx.

10. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxiv, 1878, pt. ii, p. 1.

treatise, *De Re Militari*, its peculiar form having been adopted by reason of the natural features of its site.

Phelps notices and figures a triangular camp at Merehead on the Mendips, near Leighton, situated at the southern extremity of a ravine which intersects the ridge of Mendip and an outlet made for the waters of Cranmere. Since Phelps published his history (1839), the earthworks enclosing this camp have evidently become much reduced in height. He speaks of the vallum being of considerable strength on the east—its weakest side; whereas during a recent visit to the site, I found the vallum in no part exceeding four feet in height and it was in most parts entirely overgrown by hedges,¹¹ so that the casual observer and stranger into the neighbourhood would have much difficulty in tracing the limits of the camp, which covers an area of about six acres.¹² The Roman Road from *Ad Axium* over the Mendips to Old Sarum passes close to the west and south of Merehead Camp.

Phelps also mentions and figures a large camp, of somewhat triangular form and some sixty acres in extent, at Tedbury, two miles north-west of Frome, and one mile east of Mells. Elm Church is quite near the most acute angle of this triangular camp—across the valley and to the north-east.¹³ It likewise stands on a triangular point of land, between two ravines which unite at the north-eastern angle, as at Ruborough.

In another respect, Tedbury Camp is precisely like Ruborough. The precincts of the base of the triangle at the western end are fairly level with the adjoining land, and this part is protected by a strong vallum, two hundred and fifty yards in

11. I should probably have wasted some time in discovering the camp, had I not received full verbal directions from the owner of the property, Sir Richard Paget, Bart., of Cranmore Hall, a V.P. of this Society.

12. This tends to emphasize the importance of describing all ancient sites as far as possible, before natural causes and agriculture further deface them.

13. The smaller camp of Wadbury is close to Tedbury and between it and Mells.

length, extending from one ravine to the other. This close resemblance between Ruborough and Tedbury is important. It should also be recorded that Ruborough, Tedbury and Merehead camps all have entrances about the middle of the base of the triangle.

Tedbury has produced quern-stones, certain undescribed 'implements,' and also coins¹⁴ of the Roman Emperors. Scarth has recorded that Roman coins and querns have been found at Ruborough. Hence another similiarity between Tedbury and Ruborough. The Rev. J. W. Collins wrote in 1857 that "a turquoise ring or seal, set in solid gold, is said to have been found in Ruborough camp, about one hundred years ago, by a labourer, who immediately after left the neighbourhood. It is also reported that a solid bar of gold and various pieces of armour were found there; but this account is even more uncertain than that concerning the ring or seal."¹⁵

By the way, Phelps engraves and briefly describes Dolebury Camp, near Rowborough Church. Needless to say, this refers to the parish of Rowberrow-on-Mendip. Ruborough must also be distinguished from "the Rowboroughs," localised by the Rev. F. Warre on Bagborough Hill, and popularly called "Will's Neck." "On the top of Bagborough Hill are several cairns," wrote Mr. Warre, "commonly called 'the Rowboroughs,' which most likely mark the place where the slain were buried. A Roman coin was found near these cairns" (before 1850).¹⁶

Sigwell (Six Wells) Camp, in the parish of Compton Pauncefoot, South Somerset, is another instance of a camp of triangular form,—in this case nearly equilateral. Like those above mentioned, it occupies the spur of a hill, which has been converted into a camp by means of a ditch, about sixty feet wide, uniting two ravines which join at the obtuse angle

14. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XXIV, i, p. 74.

15. *Journ., Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. XIII, 1857, p. 297.

16. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. I, pt. ii, p. 43, and vol. XXIV, pt. ii, p. 18.

of the camp on the north-west. This ditch forms the base of the triangle. The rampart, if it ever had one, has been destroyed. Professor Rolleston and General Pitt-Rivers, in 1877, excavated a twin-barrow near this small camp; and a round barrow two hundred feet from the centre of the camp to the west, the western ravine separating them. These excavations have been recorded in the *Proceedings*, Vol. xxiv, ii, pp. 75-88, and, with three plates of illustrations, in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, November, 1878. The round barrow being proved to be of the Bronze Age, it was reasonable to conjecture that the camp was abandoned at some time previous to the termination of the Bronze period. But no excavations, as far as I am aware, have been conducted in the camp; the Rev. J. A. Bennett however, found, in 1878, presumably on the surface, a quantity of flint flakes, scrapers, and two finely-chipped flint arrowheads of the "kite-shaped" class, one of which is translucent; also a piece of ornamented bone, apparently a small portion of the side of a bone weaving-comb, similar to those which have been frequently found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.¹⁷ These objects, with others forming part of Mr. Bennett's collection, were presented to Taunton Museum, by Mrs. Bennett, in 1891.

In order that this paper may be made more complete, it will be desirable to quote a few words concerning Ruborough Camp in Saxon times. "Part of the Quantocks was connected at an early date with Somerton, and especially the fortified part of Ruborough. This we know from the Hundred Rolls. So that it is quite possible that the Saxon King Ina held in his own hands this camp of Ruborough. In Saxon times this part of Quantock was included in the royal forest, and Ruborough paid so much to the royal *firma* at Somerton. It was in royal hands up to the days of King John."¹⁸

In the Hundred Rolls, *temp.* Ed. I, "Dum Canntok foresta

17. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xlviii, ii, pp. 111-117.

18. "The Land of Quantock," by Rev. W. H. P. Greswell, 1903, p. 50.

fruit," it is recorded that a certain royal payment was made for a *porcheria* at Roborough in Broomfield parish.¹⁹

The Rev. W. H. P. Greswell makes mention of "Ruborough or Roborough Castle" in one or two places in his paper on "The Quantocks and their Place-Names."²⁰

In 1857, the Rev. J. W. Collins gave the British Archaeological Association the following traditions and memoranda in relation to Ruborough Camp:—

"From the circumstance of the valuable relics, said to have been found in the field, the enclosure of the camp is called by the residents in the neighbourhood, 'The Money Field;' and the commonly reported tradition is, that 'underneath the surface is an iron castle full of gold and silver, guarded by gnomes and spirits.' On my first visit to the camp, about ten years ago, I was informed by a labourer then working in the enclosure, 'that there was more treasure under his feet than was contained in the palaces of all the kings in the world.' I inquired of him how he knew this, and he replied that he was always told so by aged persons, and that the gipsies had told him so; and that the precious things found in the field proved the truth of it. 'Why, then,' I asked, 'do you not dig in the field till you come to the castle and make yourself rich from the treasures in it?' 'Ah, sir,' he answered, 'I wish I could; but there is only one iron door to the castle, and I know not where to find it; and it can only be found at full moon.' As I felt interested by his information, I now inquired how these things could be known; and he then related the following amusing tradition, which I will relate as nearly as I can in his own words:—

19. *Op. cit.*, p. 59; and *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XLVI, pt. ii, p. 141. *Porcheria* = a place where the King's swine were collected.

20. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XLVI, pt. ii, pp. 125-148.

“My father told me that, when he was a boy, a doctor Farrer lived in the parish, who was an uncommon book-learned man, and that he found out from his books how to go into the castle. In the day before the full of the moon, the doctor went over the field with a two-year-old shoot of hazel in his hand, and when he came over the door the stick stood upright of itself, in the ground. When he had marked the place, he went home to prepare for going down to the castle ; and in the middle of the night he came back to the place he had marked, with his servant and the tools he wanted for digging ; and he took also a Bible in his hand. ‘Now,’ said the doctor to his servant, ‘do you dig out the earth from the circle I have made ; and if you do as I tell you we shall be made this night the richest persons in the world. And this is what I tell you : do you dig on till you strike the spade on the iron door of the castle, and then whatever you hear, or whatever you see, don’t speak a word for your life’s sake ; for if you do we shall lose all power of getting into the castle, and your life will be in danger.’ The servant went on digging, whilst the doctor stood on the brink, with the Bible in his hand. At last the servant’s spade struck on the iron door, and at once horrible groans and shrieks and cries were heard underground in the castle, and spirits of all sorts began to come out at the door, ready to carry away the poor servant. And now he was so terrified that he forgot his master’s order, and cried out, ‘Lord, have mercy on my soul !’ and then one of the spirits caught hold of his leg, and would have carried him off, but the doctor put down the Bible on his head, and, keeping the book there, dragged him out of the pit with the other hand. ‘But, sir,’ concluded the aged labourer, ‘the pit was at once closed up ; and the door, I believe, is changed, as no one has been able to find it since.’

“The above story has been since told me by many of the poor inhabitants of the neighbourhood ; and, indeed, I have fallen in with some labourers who have themselves dug at the

full of the moon with the hope of finding the iron door, 'but were,' they said, 'obliged to give their labour up from the mournful sounds they heard.' These sounds really come, I conjecture by their account, from the wind murmuring as it does, 'most musical, most melancholy,' among the pines and other trees that grow around."

Miscellanea.

The Editor will be at all times glad to receive from members and others, communications of local interest on Archæology, Natural History, etc., for the pages devoted to "Miscellanea" in the Volumes of Proceedings.

The Hoopoe in Somerset.

THE REV. FRANCIS STERRY, of Chapel Cleeve, Washford, writes, September 22nd., 1903: "It is, I think, worth recording that on the 12th inst., a Hoopoe was seen here feeding on the lawn, and remained with us, being seen every day, till and including the 17th. It would be sometimes in one part of the garden, sometimes in another, but never at any great distance from the house, so that we were able to observe it with ease, both through glasses and with the naked eye. I surmise that it might have been driven here by the great storm on September 10th. It was amusing to see a thrush approach it on its arrival, and gradually draw near as if to inspect the stranger, and be promptly driven off."

Small Down Camp, near Evercreech.

SMALL DOWN or Smalldon Camp,* the summit of which is about 715 feet above sea-level, is situated half-a-mile, as the crow flies, to the south-east of Chesterblade (where Roman remains and coins have been found); one mile, five furlongs, to the north-east of Evercreech; one-and-threequarter miles

* "Smaledone," A.D. 1262. Bennett's "MSS. of Wells Cathedral," p. 69. Marked on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey as "Small Down Knoll."

north-west of Batcombe ; two miles, five furlongs, to the south-west of Merehead Camp (see p. 177), near Leighton ; and about 300 yards from Small Down Farm-house. It does not appear to have been scientifically explored, and there is little in print concerning it.

I had the opportunity of visiting Small Down in October, 1903, in the company of the Rev. W. T. Dyne and the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., Vicars of Evercreech and Milton Clevedon respectively. It is in a very strong position and is surrounded on the north, west and south, by a deep valley, the eastern side, which is the only accessible point, being connected with an outlying branch of the Mendip range. The camp takes the form of an irregular, elongated oval, being broader on the east than at the western end where it overlooks Chesterblade. It encloses about six acres and has two entrance-causeways, on the east and south-east ; from external appearances, the smaller causeway at the south-east appears to be a modern entrance formed for agricultural or quarrying purposes. The greater part of the camp is encompassed by a vallum of considerable relief and an outer bank with a fosse between ; but the eastern and north-eastern boundary is defended by three valli and intervening fossæ. The maximum exterior length of camp is about 1115 feet, the interior length 860 feet, whilst the greatest width is about 500 feet.

In the centre of the camp and on the highest ground three tumuli can be clearly traced in a somewhat mutilated condition. Phelps in his *History of Somerset* (1839) informs us that they were opened by the Rev. John Skinner of Camerton, but unfortunately he has left behind him no proper printed record of his discoveries, which Phelps summarizes thus : "In one barrow an ornamented urn was found, inverted, containing ashes only ; in another, burnt bones and pieces of flint ; and in the third, an urn of elegant form and superior workmanship of which a drawing was made."†

† Figured in Phelps, vol. II, p. 117.

The Somersetshire Archæological Society visited the camp in 1878, but no remarks worthy of record appear to have been made. When the Society visited Doultong in 1865, the Vicar, the Rev. J. Fussell, exhibited "a very interesting ancient British urn found in the encampment at Small Down."

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Discovery of Roman Remains at Clevedon.

MR. J. HOLLIER, while working in the tennis ground in Linden Road, Clevedon, in March, 1903, at a spot East of the Friends' Meeting House, about 200 feet N. of Prince's Road, 210 feet S. of the Constitutional Club, and 110 feet above sea-level, turned up eight bronze coins and several pieces of supposed Roman pottery. There were also a number of bones and teeth at the spot, presumably the remains of a horse. The "finds" were sent to me for identification, and although the specimens are not of any intrinsic value, and the coins in a bad state of preservation, they are at least worthy of record and particularly as Roman remains have frequently been discovered at Clevedon. The largest coin is a Roman "second brass" of Constantine I, A.D. 306—337, of which the following is a description :—

Obv :—FL. VAL. CONSTANTINVS NOB. C. (*Flavius Valerianus Constantinus Nobilis Caesar*). Laureated head of the Emperor to right.

Rev :—GENIO POP. ROM. (*Genio populi Romani*). Genius standing, holding a patera in right hand and a cornucopia in left. *In exergue* :—P. LN. (*Pecunia Londinium*).

These coins of Constantine the Great, struck in London, are common. The other seven are also of the Constantine period, but almost wholly illegible.

The twelve black and grey fragments of pottery are typical examples of what is understood as "Upchurch" ware, *i.e.*, similar in character to that made so largely on the banks of the

Medway, and elsewhere in England during the Roman occupation. One fragment of the grey is evidently a portion of a small circular cullender.

Roman remains have previously been recorded as having been found at Clevedon as follows :

In 1876, Romano-British pottery and coins were found to the N. of Christ Church, at the junction of Highdale Road and Chapel Hill ; about 130 feet above sea-level.

In 1882, Roman pottery and coins were turned up in digging foundations for the Wesleyan Chapel, at the junction of Lower Linden Road and Sunnyside Road ; about 95 feet above sea-level.

And, in 1883, a flint spear-head, Roman pottery and some few coins, were discovered at a spot 180 feet to the N. of Coleridge Road, 300 feet E. of Victoria Road ; and 95 feet above sea-level.

JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Opening of a Barrow at Lockinghead Farm, near Worlebury.

CONSIDERABLE interest has lately been aroused by the opening of a barrow at Lockinghead Farm, two miles from the ancient British camp of Worle, near Weston-super-Mare. The barrow lies on the top of a small but steep hill, which bears evident traces of having been fortified, and in shape presents a broad but slight elevation of a circular form, about fifty paces in diameter. By the country folk, who regard it with superstition, it is known as the "Hills," and from the summit a fine prospect of the Mendips and the surrounding country may be obtained. Close to the eastern verge of the hill there passes a trackway in its course from Worle Camp to the Mendips, which is commonly called "Roman Path," being a direct route to the lead mines said to have been worked by the Romans.

Operations were commenced by sinking a hole in the centre, and at a depth of two feet the workmen came to a square excavation, surrounded by walls built of oolite, having a single face of dry masonry filled with rubble stone. The dimensions are seven feet deep and nine feet square, one corner, in which there is a flight of steps, being rounded. The floor is very smoothly cut in the marl soil. Within this chamber, intermingled with the earth which filled it, were found the fragments of the blade of an iron sword, a burnt bone—evident marks of cremation—and pieces of coarse pottery; also a curious bone, which the writer submitted to Professor Boyd Dawkins, who pronounced it to be a bone of the *Bos longifrons* (the long-faced ox), a huge animal now long extinct. It has evidently had considerable wear, being very smooth and polished, with a hole bored through at one end. Possibly it was used as a shuttle-spool in weaving. Professor Dawkins attributes this mode of burial to a period following the Roman occupation.—*The Daily Graphic*, Sept. 22nd, 1903.

“Churchie Bushes,” Bawdrip.

IN the list of the “Stradling Collection,” (*Proc.*, Som. Arch. Soc., Vol. XLVIII, pt. i, p. 84), a “Pottery Bead, from the Roman Villa, ‘Churchie Bushes,’ Bawdrip” is mentioned. Concerning this spot the following may be of interest. Old remains have from time to time been ploughed up. At one time, as I have been informed, the carved head of a pillar was found, but this has been lost; also fragments of unglazed tiles, etc. Mr. Knott, whose father was Rector of Bawdrip up to his death in 1827, writes “on one occasion some tessellated pavement, presumably part of an old Roman Villa, was ploughed up in one of the glebe fields, but it was hastily covered up for fear it might bring people poking about.” I believe the foundations still existed a few years ago, but were pulled out by one of the former tenants.

Personally I question whether it was really part of a Roman Villa, for the following reasons. It is situated in a part of Bawdrip called Ford. At Ford there once existed a Chantry Chapel, though all trace of it has vanished. It is however mentioned in Collinson's *History of Somerset* under Bawdrip, and in Rev. F. W. Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents* there is a list given of Chaplains of Ford Chantry, *juxta* Bawdrip. The name "Churchie Bushes" seems to point to some ecclesiastical building, and therefore I should think the remains are part of this Chapel and not of a Roman Villa. As, however, at the present day it would be almost impossible to get hold of any remains,—except, perhaps, some tiles,—it would be difficult to verify it one way or the other.

EDWARD H. BRICE.

Vicar of Coleford, Glos.

The Wadham Medal.

(*See Plate, facing p. 36, part I.*)

THE medal, belonging to Lt. Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., of which photographs were sent to me for description, is of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham. The British Museum possesses two specimens; it is a medal, not a badge. The following note is given in the *Medallic Illustrations* published by the Trustees of the British Museum, Vol. I, p. 220:—
 "This piece consists of two plates or shells, soldered together. It is said to have been struck in 1618 upon the death of the wife, who survived her husband nine years. The first stone of Wadham College, founded by them, was laid 31st. July 1610. He was of a respectable family settled at Merefield in Somersetshire, and she was a daughter of Sir William Petre, principal Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1609, aged 77. She died in 1618, aged 84. There are modern

imitations of this piece, cast and chased, and skilfully executed and rare. The medal is not very uncommon." (See also *Dict. Nat. Biog.* and Jackson's *Wadham College.*)

H. A. GRUEBER, F.S.A.

Assistant-Keeper of Coins and Medals, Brit. Mus.

Medal of Marshal Saxe, found near Bruton.

DURING the present year (1903) some workmen in doing repairs at Colinshayes House, near Bruton, Somerset, discovered behind the wainscoting a medal commemorating the victories of Maurice, Count de Saxe.

This celebrated man was the natural son of Augustus, King of Poland, and was born at Dresden in 1696. He distinguished himself at Dettingen and Philipsburg, and in 1744 was rewarded with the staff of a Marshal of France: in 1745 he gained the famous battle of Fontenoy, which was followed by the capture of Brussels and many other places in Flanders. In 1747 he was victorious at Lafeldt, and in the following year took Maestricht, soon after which the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was concluded. He survived that event a little more than two years, dying Nov. 30, 1750. He wrote a treatise entitled *Mes Reveries*, on the art of war, two vols., 4to.

The following description has been kindly sent by Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A. (British Museum):—

Obv:—Bust of Saxe to left, in armour; (on shoulder, D. KAM. FE.); around, MAURIT. SAXO. GALL. MARESC. GEN. D. CURL. ET. SEM.

Rev:—Representation of the monument to Marshal Saxe in the Church of St. Thomas at Strasburg: it is inscribed, MAURITIO. SAXO. CURL. ET. SEMIGAL. DUCI. SU. RE. EX. PR. SEMPER. VICTORI. LUDOVICUS. XV. VICTORIA. AUCTOR. ET.

IPSE. DUX. PONI. JUSSIT.—O. CAMBORITI. XXX. NOV. A. MDCCL. ÆTATIS. LV.

It is somewhat worn and oxidised, and is 55 mm. in diameter.

It has recently been presented to the Society by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.

Huish Champflower Barrow, Somerset.

MR. H. St. G. GRAY'S report on the excavation of Huish Champflower Barrow, carried out by the owner, Sir Walter J. Trevelyan, Bart., which the Curator visited on behalf of the Society, has been published in "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries," Vol. VIII, Sept. 1903, pp. 303—305.

Sword of John of France, taken at Poitiers by Johann La Warre, known as the "Warre Sword," and formerly at Hestercombe.

THE Curator of Taunton Castle Museum has been frequently asked questions relative to the present possessor of this sword, of which a colour-drawing hangs on the staircase. He has recently received the following information from Mr. L. S. Graham-Clarke, of Frocester Manor, Stonehouse (Glos.) :—

"At the late Miss Warre's (of Hestercombe) death, the family heirlooms, such as pictures, the sword, jewels, etc., were, by the order of the Court of Chancery, divided into lots which were to be drawn for by the descendants of my great grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Eagles. Amongst these was a lady of the name of Corfield, who sold her right to her share of the heirlooms to her nephew—a Mr. Guppy; but neither Mrs. Corfield nor Mr. Guppy's mother were amongst those mentioned in the late Miss Warre's will. The sword, which naturally the family valued most of all, fell to Mr. Guppy; and, *I am told*, that he since took the name of Warre, and lives at Brighton."

At the time of going to press (Dec. 19th, 1903), the following information has been received from Capt. Annesley T. Warre, who writes on behalf of his father, Mr. C. Bampfylde Warre, of 19, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton: "The 'Warre Sword' came into my father's possession after the trial, 'Blosse v. Eagles.'—*The Times*, July 23rd, 1875. We have a photograph of it, as it hung at Hestercombe."

Glastonbury Lake Village.

WE understand that the excavations in connection with the above, which were commenced in 1892, and have created such a world-wide interest in archæological circles, are to be renewed next year (perhaps in May), under the joint superintendence of Mr. Arthur Bulleid, the original discoverer, and Mr. H. St. George Gray, curator of Taunton Castle Museum. The British Association made a grant towards this work at the Southport meeting in September, on the understanding that the work was carried on jointly by these two gentlemen. It has been resolved by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, the owners of the Lake Village site, that for the present all the relics discovered, including duplicates, will remain at Glastonbury. It is hoped that the whole work will be brought to a complete finish in about three years time, and that a large and fully-illustrated monograph will be published, setting forth all the interesting details of this unique village of the Iron Age, and thus materially add to our, at present, somewhat meagre knowledge of the arts and customs of Late-Celtic times. The Excavation Committee has been re-appointed, and consists of the Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, Rev. Preb. C. Grant, Messrs. A. Bulleid, F. J. Clarke, J. Morland, J. Spire, G. C. Swayne and J. Merrick (all members of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society), and the Rev. D. P. Alford and Mr. H. St. G. Gray, of Taunton; also the

following members of the British Association sub-committee for the Glastonbury Lake Village :—Dr. R. Munro, Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, Messrs. Arthur J. Evans and Henry Balfour. —*Somerset County Gazette*, Oct. 17, 1903.

Rare Objects in Taunton Museum.

MR. H. St. George Gray has contributed two illustrated articles to "The Connoisseur" during 1903, viz., "Some Relics of the Monmouth Rebellion in Somerset," Vol. V, pp. 116—119 (Feb. 1903) and "Two Important Jugs in Taunton Castle Museum," Vol. VII, pp. 103—104 (Oct. 1903).

Professor Earle.

THE Rev. John Earle, M.A., LL.D., rector of Swainswick, Prebendary of Wells, Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, died on January 31st, 1903, aged 78.

Professor Earle was a man of wide culture, and his contributions to literature ranged over a considerable field. He loved Shakespeare and Dante, and wrote most interesting articles for the purpose of elucidating moot points relating thereto. He was fond of flowers, and could deal lovingly and learnedly with "English Plant Names from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century." An earnest and zealous churchman, he found real delight in the study of theological literature, and scholars owe him a debt of gratitude for his charming reproduction of "The Psalter of the Great Bible of 1539." But it was in his many and varied studies of Anglo-Saxon literature that he was seen at his best. His great gifts in this direction secured him the Oxford Professorship around which a good part of his life work centred, with such evident pleasure to himself and benefit to others. These were often brought to bear upon local history, as, for example, in his "Handbook to the Land Charters and other Saxon Documents," and in "The Alfred Jewel." Apart altogether from his more popular works of national importance such as "The Philology of the English Tongue," which has reached its fifth edition, and "A Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon," now running a third edition, he was the translator and

editor of "The Deeds of Beowulf," and editor of "Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel."

Professor Earle did much towards the unfolding of certain chapters of the history of the county of Somerset, in which he spent so many happy years as rector of Swainswick, a Prebendary of Wells, and Rural Dean. His work of this class extended over a long period, commencing with "A Guide to the Knowledge of Bath, Ancient and Modern," which was issued in 1864. Amongst his numerous contributions to local literature, we may mention a "Lecture on Traces of the Early History of Bath and its Neighbourhood;" "Notes on the Roman Sculpture of the Sun," found at Bath; "On a Document of Henry II relative to the Priory of Bath;" "On an Ancient Saxon Poem of a City in Ruins, supposed to be Bath;" "The Peace of Wedmore, and how it touches the History of the English Language;" and "Traces of the Saxon Period in Bath and the Neighbourhood."

Professor Earle was elected an honorary member of our Society in 1887, but he had attended several of our meetings before then; indeed, his election was a slight recognition of the services he had rendered on such occasions. At Wells, in 1873, when Dr. Beddoe, of Clifton, read an able paper "On the Ethnology of Somerset," he contributed considerably to the interest of the discussion thereon. In 1876, he was good enough to make a translation of an early charter relating to "The Sale of Combe" (St. Nicholas) in 1072, which Mr. F. H. Dickinson had discovered in looking through the large *Liber Albus*, and which formed the subject of a paper contributed to our *Proceedings* by that gentleman. Those who attended the meetings of the Society when Professor Earle was most regular in his attendance, will have delightful recollections of him. His manner was so pleasant, he had such a large fund of information on philological subjects, and he was always so ready, and even delighted, to assist in the discussion of any matters that came within his own special

province. His treatment of such topics was not only absolutely free from pedantry, but was fresh and pleasant to listen to. He always made the most he could of thoughts or theories advanced by others, while he was perfectly clear about his own facts, and stated them in the most simple and unostentatious manner.

C. T.

John Phillis.

JOHN Phillis, the founder of the interesting little museum at Shepton Mallet, died on August 26th, 1903, aged 84 years. He had spent his long life in the neighbourhood of the Mendip hills, and had added greatly to his happiness and usefulness by studying the Natural History and Archæology of the beautiful and interesting district in which he lived. His studies and researches brought him into communication with many eminent men, several of whom held him in high esteem, and he numbered men like Charles Moore among his personal friends. He was a real lover of nature, and had won for himself an unique position amongst his neighbours by his delightfully simple and unassuming manner of imparting knowledge, and by his great anxiety to encourage all who sought his help. Mr. Phillis had formed a considerable collection of geological specimens, interesting objects connected with the town and neighbourhood, etc., and was ever ready to give freely from his stores, either to public institutions or to private collectors. But the main part of his treasures he presented to his native town, and they occupy a room adjoining the public offices at Shepton Mallet, thus forming a fitting memorial of his intelligence, zeal and energy ; while it will also, it may be hoped, encourage others to follow his example. Mr. Phillis was for some years a member of our Society. He was also a Vice-President of the Shepton Mallet Natural History Society, and had published a pamphlet on the Geology of the Mendips: a little work which showed his grasp of the subject, and his ability to make it interesting to the uninitiated.

C. T.

SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY.

Officers, Members and Rules, 1903.

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- 1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
- 1899 COATES, Capt. HERBERT, Hillcrest, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1360 †COLEMAN, Rev. Treasurer J., 2, Vicars' Close, Wells.
- 1882 †COLEMAN, Rev. J. J., Holcombe Rectory, Bath.
- 1901 COLES, JOHN, JUNR., 6, Keyford Terrace, Frome.
- 1891 COLES, Rev. V. S. S., Pusey House, Oxford.
- 1872 COLFOX, WM., Westmead, near Bridport.
- 1894 COLLINS, Rev. J. A. W., Newton St. Cyres Vicarage, Exeter.
- 1898 COLTHURST, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
- 1875 †CORK and ORRERY, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, K.P., Marston
House, Frome, **Patron.**
- 1876 CORNER, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
- 1892 CORNER, SAMUEL, 95, Forest Road West, Nottingham.
- 1892 CORNER, EDWARD, Hillside, Wellington.
- 1876 CORNISH, Rt. Rev. CHAS. E., Bishop of Grahamstown, S. Africa.
- 1896 CORNISH, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.
- 1891 COTCHING, W. G., Brookfield House, Pitminster, Taunton.
- 1897 COTTAM, A. BASIL, Bramblecroft, Durleigh Road, Bridgwater.
- 1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, West Coker.
- 1879 COX, HERBERT, Williton.
- 1890 CRESPI, A. J. H., M.D., Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne.
- 1896 CUTLER, JONATHAN, Richmond House, Wellington.

- 1897 DAMPIER-BIDE, THOS. WM., Kingston Manor, Yeovil.
1893 †DANIEL, GEO. A., Nunney Court, Frome.
1868 DANIEL, Rev. H. A., Manor Ho., Stockland Bristol, Bridgwater.
1875 DANIEL, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.
1882 DAUBENEY, W. A., Clevelands, near Dawlish.
1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Yeovil.
1893 DAVIS, Mrs., The Warren, North Curry.
1863 ‡DAWKINS, Prof. W. BOYD, F.R.S., F.S.A., Fallowfield House,
Fallowfield, Manchester.
1896 †DAY, H. C. A., Oriel Lodge, Walton, Clevedon.
1903 DENING, S. H., Crimchard House, Chard.
1897 DENMAN, T. ISAAC, 13, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1887 DERHAM, HENRY, Sneyd Park, Clifton.
1891 DERHAM, WALTER, 76, Lancaster Gate, London, W.
1898 DICKINSON, R. E., M.P., Lyncombe Hill, Bath.
1875 DOBREE, S., 10, Castlebar Road, Ealing, W.
1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1900 DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
1880 DOGGETT, H. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leighwood, Clifton.
1896 DOWELL, Rev. Preb. A. G., Henstridge Vicarage, Blandford.
1898 DRAYTON, W., The Crescent, Taunton.
1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
1903 DUBERLY, Miss, Milligan Hall, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
1898 DUDER, JOHN, Tregedua, The Avenue, Taunton.
1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
1875 DUNN, WM., Garston Lodge, Frome (deceased).
1902 DU PORT, Rev. C. D., Staplegrove Rectory, Taunton.
1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
1893 DYKE, C. P., 29, Fellows Road, Hampstead, London.
1900 DYNE, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath.
1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
1901 EASTWOOD, A. EDGELL, Leigh Court, Taunton.
1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, Clevedon Court, and 17, Halsey Street,
Cadogan Square, S.W.
1881 †ELTON, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, V.P.
1891 ELTON, Major WM., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.

- 1873 †ELWORTHY, F. T., F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington.
- 1896 ERSKINE-RISK, Rev. J., Stockleigh-English Rectory, Crediton.
- 1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
- 1875 ESDAILE, GEO., The Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
- 1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
- 1876 EVANS, Sir J., K.C.B., F.R.S., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
- 1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
- 1898 FISHER, SAMUEL, Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 FORBES, Rev. J. DE BURGH, The Rectory, Hemyock.
- 1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.
- 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1871 †FOX, CHAS. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
- 1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Gloucester.
- 1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
- 1857 FOX, SYLVANUS, Linden, Wellington.
- 1876 FOXCROFT, E. T. D., Hinton Charterhouse, Bath.
- 1876 †FRANKLIN, H., The Cottage, Mount Street, Taunton.
- 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.
- 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir EDW., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc.,
late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, V.P.
- 1893 FRY, E. A., 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
- 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., " "
- 1898 †FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, **President.**
- 1871 †GALE, Rev. Preb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern.
- 1895 GALPIN, WM., Horwood, Wincanton.
- 1894 GEORGE, FRANK, 7, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1862 GEORGE, Rev. PHILIP EDW., Winifred House, Bath.
- 1887 *GIBBS, ANTONY, Tyntesfield, Wraxall, Nailsca, R.S.O.
- 1887 *GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
- 1881 GIBSON, Rev. Preb., The Vicarage, Leeds.
- 1884 GIFFORD, J. WM., Oaklands, Chard.
- 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1897 GILES, W. J., 10, Sydney Terrace, Taunton.

- 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Villa Ventura, Taunton.
1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
1887 †GOODFORD, A. J., Chilton Cantelo, Ilchester, **Trustee**.
1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
1899 GOODLAND, CHAS., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
1879 GOODLAND, THOS., 27, Bridge Street, Taunton.
1898 GOODMAN, ALBERT, 3, North Town Terrace, Taunton.
1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 8, Osborne Terrace, Taunton.
1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
1889 GOUGH, WM., Langport.
1873 †GRAFTON, Rev. Preb. A. W., The Vicarage, Castle Cary.
1888 GRANT, Lady, Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.
1892 †GRANT, Rev. Preb. C., St. Benignus' Vicarage, Glastonbury.
1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.
1901 GREGORY, A. E. B., Fairleigh School, Weston-super-Mare.
1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., Dodington Rectory, Bridgwater.
1898 GREY, GEO. DUNCAN, LL.D., Craigfoot, Weston-super-Mare.
1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1902 GRUBB, JOHN, Sidcot, Winscombe.
1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
1876 HADDON, CHAS., Southfield Villa, South Street, Taunton.
1871 HALL, HENRY, 19, Doughty St., Mecklenburgh Sq., London.
1887 HALL, Rev. H. F., Leasbrook, Dixon, Monmouth.
1904 HALSWELL, GORDON, Hamswell House, Bath.
1896 HAMLET, Rev. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
1878 HAMMETT, ALEXANDER, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.
1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
1903 HARE, SHOLTO, Royal Societies Club, London, S.W.
1902 HARRISON, A. W., St. Katherine's, Clarence Park, Weston-super-Mare.
1902 HARRISON, H., The Manse, Ashcombe Park, Weston-s-Mare.
1901 HASLAM, A. S., M.A., Queen's College, Taunton.
1898 HATCHER, ROBERT, Elmdale, The Avenue, Taunton.
1885 *HAWKESBURY, The Rt. Hon. Lord, 2, Carlton House Terrace, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

- 1902 HAWKINS, Rev. HENRY, 2, The Park, Yeovil.
- 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1902 ‡HAYNES, F. T. J., M.I.E.E., Belmont, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
- 1894 HEALE, Rev. C. H., St. Decuman's Vicarage, Watchet.
- 1899 HEATHCOTE, C. D., Bridge House, Porlock.
- 1857 HEATHCOTE, Rev. S. J., The Vicarage, Williton.
- 1897 HELLIER, Rev. H. G., Nempnett Rectory, Chew Stoke, Bristol.
- 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., " " " "
- 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., Langford, Sidcup, Kent.
- 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
- 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1882 †HERRINGHAM, Rev. Preb. W. W., The Rectory, Old Cleeve.
- 1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Prean's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1888 HICKES, Rev. T. H. F., Hobbswell House, Cheddar.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1885 HILL, B. H., Newcombes, Crediton.
- 1903 HILL, EDMOND, Stratton House, Evercreech.
- 1890 HILL, W. J. C., Eastdon House, Langport.
- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1888 HIPPISEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
- 1883 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells, V.P.
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. Henry, P.C., M.P., Hadspen House,
Castle Cary, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1890 HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.S.I., 15, Bruton Street,
London, W.
- 1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Canon T. SCOTT, East Liberty, Wells.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., Holway House, Taunton.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip Vicarage, Cole-
ford, Bath.
- 1895 †HOOD, Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND, Bart., M.P., St. Audries, Bridg-
water, **Trustee.**
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, J. F. FORTESCUE, Mells Park, Frome.
- 1898 HOSKINS, Ed. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
- 1859 HOSKYNs, H. W., North Perrot Manor, Crewkerne.

- 1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1903 HUDSON, REV. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1892 HUGHES, REV. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, MRS. F. L., " " "
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, REV. W., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, Pen Villa, Yeovil.
- 1900 HYLTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Ammerdown Park, Radstock, Bath.
- 1886 HYSON, REV. J. B., Yeovilton Rectory, Ilchester.
- 1903 ILES, ALFRED R., Shutterne House, Taunton.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1904 INGRAM, MRS., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1892 INMAN, T. F., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath.
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1901 JAMES OF HEREFORD, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Breamore, Salisbury, and 41, Cadogan Square, London.
- 1901 JAMES, REV. J. G., Brynhyfryd, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.
- 1885 JAMES, W. H., Weston-super-Mare.
- 1889 JANE, WM., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
- 1896 JEX-BLAKE, ARTHUR JOHN, The Deanery, Wells.
- 1891 †JEX-BLAKE, The Very Rev. T. W., D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells, V.P.
- 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
- 1880 JOSE, REV. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
- 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1901 JOYCE, REV. G. W., The Parsonage, Wellington.
- 1849 KELLY, W. M., M.D., Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.
- 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
- 1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, ST. DAVID M., 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1895 †KENNION, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, V.P.
- 1881 KETTLEWELL, WM., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
- 1895 KING, AUSTIN J., F.S.A., 13, Queen Square, Bath.
- 1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY, Newbridge House, Bath.

- 1887 KITE, G. H., Elmswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1892 KNIGHT, R., Fore Street, Wellington.
- 1871 LANCE, Rev. W. H., Buckland St. Mary Rectory, Chard.
- 1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.
- 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.
- 1901 LAWRENCE, S. A., Belvedere West, Taunton.
- 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
- 1900 LEAN, Mrs. J., „ „
- 1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
- 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 LESLIE, T., 12, Mountlands, Taunton.
- 1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
- 1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
- 1894 LIDDON, Rev. HENRY JOHN, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
- 1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.
- 1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Woodlands, Congresbury, Bristol.
- 1894 LOUCH, J., Riversleigh, Langport.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., „ „ „
- 1897 LOVIBOND, GEO., Eastcroft, Bridgwater.
- 1887 LOVIBOND, Mrs., Exe House, Exeter.
- 1892 LUDLOW, WALTER, Alcombe, Dunster.
- 1868 †LUTTRELL, G. F., Dunster Castle, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1870 LYTE, Sir HENRY MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., 3, Portman Square, London, W.
- 1898 MACDERMOTT, Miss, High School House, Park St., Taunton.
- 1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
- 1890 MACMILLAN, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
- 1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
- 1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
- 1903 MALET, Major J. WARRE, 192, Brompton Road, London, S.W.
- 1897 MALET, T. H. W., 23, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1869 MAPLETON, Rev. H. M., Badgworth Rectory, Axbridge.

- 1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1872 MARSHALL, WILFRED GEO., Norton Manor, Taunton.
- 1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
- 1903 MARTIN, A. TRICE, F.S.A., Bath College, Bath.
- 1904 MASON, W. J., 48, Plympton Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
- 1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
- 1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
- 1898 McAULIFFE, W. J., Upper High Street, Taunton.
- 1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1894 MEADE, FRANCIS, The Hill, Langport.
- 1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.
- 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., High Street, Taunton.
- 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1875 MEDLEY, Rev. J. B., Tyntesfield, Bristol.
- 1890 MEDLYCOTT, Sir E. B., Bart., Ven, Milborne Port (deceased).
- 1885 MELLOR, Rt Hon. J. W., P.C., K.C., Culmhead, Taunton.
- 1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington.
- 1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
- 1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., Sheriffhales Vicarage, Newport, Salop.
- 1886 MILD MAY, Rev. A. ST. JOHN, Hazelgrove Park, Queen Camel.
- 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
- 1876 MITCHELL, G. W., 76, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London.
- 1902 MOLE, H. BLOOME, The Croft, Shepton Mallet.
- 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1902 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
- 1890 MOORE, F. S., 34, Paragon, Bath, and Castle Cary.
- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrall, Glastonbury.
- 1898 MULLINS, Mrs., 4, The Avenue, Minehead.
- 1898 MULLINS, Miss, " "
- 1881 MURRAY-ANDERDON, H. E., Henlade House, Taunton, and 27,
Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1896 NAYLOR, J. R., C.S.I., Cadbury House, Yatton.
- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, *per* B. F. Stevens and Brown,
4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
- 1899 NICOL, Major W. H., Poundisford Park, Taunton.
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, 2, Logan Road, Bishopston, Bristol.

- 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, The Vivary, Taunton.
- 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1863 †NORRIS, HUGH, South Petherton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., 145, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
- 1876 O'DONOGHUE, H. O'BRIEN, Long Ashton, Bristol.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
- 1894 O'NEILL, Rev. J. M., Wembdon, Bridgwater.
- 1904 PAGE, HERBERT, M., M.D., The Grange, Langport.
- 1902 PAGE, Rev. J. E., Loxton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1865 †PAGET, The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD H., Bart., P.C., Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet, **V.P.**
- 1901 PAINE, JAMES, Springfield, near Taunton.
- 1901 PAINE, Mrs. J., „ „
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
- 1884 PASS, ALFRED C., Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.
- 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, The Bank House, Chard.
- 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
- 1886 PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
- 1897 PEACE, ALFRED, Penlea, Bridgwater.
- 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
- 1897 PENNY, Rev. JAS. ALPASS, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
- 1876 PENNY, THOS., Parklands, Taunton.
- 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
- 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
- 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
- 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., Woolaton, Pinner, Middlesex.
- 1900 PERIAM, JOHN, The Bank, Bampton.
- 1890 PERKINS, A. E., Cotlake House, Taunton.
- 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
- 1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Crewkerne.
- 1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.R.G.S., 85, Hopton Road, Streatham.
- 1902 PETHICK, HENRY, Trewartha, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.

- 1895 PHILLIS, JOHN, 31, High Street, Shepton Mallet (deceased).
- 1882 PHILP, Capt. F. L., Pendogget, Timsbury, near Bath.
- 1902 PINCHIN, Rev. HUGH T., D.D., Manchester.
- 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing House, Basinghall St., London,
E.C.
- 1902 POLLARD, H. STANLEY, Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
- 1902 POLLARD, Mrs. H. S. " " "
- 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., South Petherton.
- 1894 POOLE, Rev. ROBERT BLAKE, Ilton Vicarage, Ilminster.
- 1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
- 1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
- 1898 PORTMAN, Hon. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.
- 1876 †PORTMAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Bland-
ford, V.P.
- 1902 POWELL, Rev. A. H., LL.D., The Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1900 PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., Manor House, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng., " "
- 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1891 QUICKE, Rev. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington.
- 1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1854 *RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross,
Bucks ; and Byram, Yorks.
- 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
- 1891 RAWLE, E. J., 1, Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Sutherland House, Preston, Yeovil.
- 1902 REEDER, Rev. W. T., Bradford Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1877 REEVES, A., 5, Mountlands, Taunton (deceased).
- 1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Combe Down Vicarage, Bath.
- 1898 RIGDEN, G. W., Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
- 1880 RISLEY, S. NORRIS.
- 1897 RIXON, W. A., Alfoxton Park, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1892 ROBERTS, F. W., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
- 1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.

- 1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
- 1870 ROGERS, T. E., Yarlington House, Wincanton.
- 1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Ridgeway, Colyton, Devon.
- 1877 ROSE, Rev. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1886 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., Castle Barbican, Plympton.
- 1898 ROWLEY, W. L. P., Brasenose College, Oxford.
- 1896 RUDDOCK, Miss FANNY M., Elmfield, Clevedon.
- 1860 RUEGG, LEWIS H., Westbury, Sherborne.
- 1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., Haverhill Vicarage, Suffolk.
- 1903 SALE, Mrs., Woodlands, Swainswick, Bath.
- 1878 †SAMSON, C. H., F.R.I.B.A., The Laurels, Taunton.
- 1889 SAUNDERS, G., The Grove, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1903 SAUNDERS, H. T., Glen View, Oldfield Park, Bath.
- 1849 SCOTT, Rev. J. P., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
- 1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
- 1885 †SEALE, Rev. F. S. P., East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge, R.S.O.
- 1898 SEALY, W. H. S., Heathfield Ho., Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
- 1863 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
- 1877 SHELDON, THOS., 17, Albert Road, Clevedon.
- 1902 SHEPHERD, B. C., Knowle Hall, Bridgwater.
- 1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
- 1903 SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
- 1903 SHILLITO, Rev. W. F., The Vicarage, Creech St. Michael.
- 1896 SHORE, Capt. The Hon. H. N., R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
- 1895 SHUM, F., F.S.A., 17, Norfolk Crescent, Bath.
- 1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
- 1849 SLADE, WYNDHAM, Montys Court, Taunton.
- 1869 †SLOPER, E., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad St., London.
- 1896 †SMITH, Rev. A. H. A., The Vicarage, Lyng, Taunton (deceased).
- 1897 SMITH, Major J. G.
- 1898 SMITH, A. J., North Street, Taunton.
- 1868 †SMITH, Rev. Preb. G. E., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1896 SMITH, H. W. CARLETON.
- 1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, Town Hall, Minehead.
- 1882 SMITH, WM., M.D., Weyhill, Andover.
- 1900 SNELL, F. J., 36, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.

- 1877 SOMERS, B. E., Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol.
1883 SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells.
1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
1891 SOUTHALL, H., The Craig, Ross.
1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H., Trull Vicarage, Taunton.
1901 SOUTHCOTTE, H. W., The Park, Yeovil.
1853 SPEKE, WM., Jordans, Ilminster.
1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
1871 SPENCER, J. H., Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
1902 SPENDER, Miss, 34, Marlborough Buildings, Bath.
1882 SPICER, NORTHCOTE W., Durstons, Chard.
1876 SPILLER, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.
1881 SPILLER, Miss, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
1901 SPRANKLING, ERNEST, Trull, Taunton.
1885 STANDLEY, A. P., Rossall School, Fleetwood.
1874 †STANLEY, E. J., M.P., Quantock Lo., Bridgwater, **Trustee, V.P.**
1897 STANWAY, MOSES, 1, Hovelands, Taunton.
1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., Chaplain to the Forces, and Rector
of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover.
1877 STEEVENS, A., Osborne House, Taunton.
1902 STEPHENSON, Rev. E. H. C., Lympsham Rectory, Weston-
super-Mare.
1899 STERRY, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
1876 STOATE, WM., Ashleigh, Burnham.
1902 STRACHEY, Sir EDWARD, Bart., M.P., Sutton Court, Pensford.
1900 STREET, Rev. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
1883 STRINGFELLOW, A. H., The Chesnuts, Taunton.
1902 STRONG, C. H., St. Dunstan's School, Burnham.
1903 STRONG, WM., 6, College Gardens, Carleton Road, Tufnell
Park, London, N.
1897 SULLY, G. B., Ashleigh, Burnham.
1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Hardwicke Hill, Chepstow.
1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon Ho., Priory Rd., Tyndall's Pk., Clifton.
1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., St. George's Villa, Taunton.
1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
1904 SWANWICK, ERNEST, The Fort, Milverton.
1902 SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.

- 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
 1892 TANNER, Rev. T. C., Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington.
 1897 TARR, FRANCIS J., Westaway, Yatton.
 1892 TAYLOR, Rev. A. D., The Rectory, Churchstanton.
 1897 TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
 1903 TAYLOR, THEO., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., Firfield House, Knowle, Bristol.
 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
 1881 THOMPSON, Rev. ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
 1897 THOMPSON, A. G., Thelma, Greenway Avenue, Taunton.
 1903 THORNE, F., 66A, Grove Road, Eastbourne.
 1862 THRING, Rev. Preb. GODFREY, Ploncks Hill, Shamley Green,
 Guildford (deceased).
 1902 TIDMAN, C. J., 9, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-super-Mare.
 1879 †TITE, Chas., Rosemount, Taunton, **General Secretary**.
 1892 TITE, Mrs. C., " "
 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
 1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
 1870 TOMKINS, Rev. W. S., 33, Canynge Square, Clifton.
 1883 TORDIFFE, Rev. STAFFORD.
 1866 TRASK, CHAS., Norton, Ilminster.
 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Springfield, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
 1900 TREPPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., Stoke Court, Taunton.
 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
 1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, **V.P.**
 1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., " "
 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Capt. E. G., Siltan Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
 1882 TUCKER, W. J., The Grange, Chard.
 1886 TUCKETT, F. FOX, Frenchay, Bristol.
 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton, and 19, Sloane
 Gardens, London, S.W.
 1901 TYLOR, EDWARD B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Anthropology,
 Museum House, Oxford.
 1888 USSHER, W. A. E., H.M. Geol. Survey, Methleigh, St. Austel.
 1898 UTTERSON, Maj.-Gen., Sidbrook Ho., West Monkton, Taunton.
 1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Broad St., Somerton.

- 1900 VAUGHAN, Rev. E. T., Broadleigh, Wellington.
 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
 1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., ,, ,,
 1887 WADMORE, Rev. J. A. W., Barrow Gurney Vicarage, Bristol.
 1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
 1896 WAIT, H. W. K., Woodborough House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
 1889 †WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Hoveland Lodge, Taunton.
 1899 WALDEGRAVE, Rt. Hon. Earl, Chewton Priory, Bath.
 1876 WALDRON, CLEMENT, Llandaff, S. Wales.
 1902 WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1883 ‡WALTER, W. W., M.R.C.S. Eng., The Gables, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1895 WARRY, G. D., K.C., Shapwick House, Bridgwater.
 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
 1901 WASHINGTON, Rev. MARMADUKE, Staple Fitzpaine Rectory.
 1888 WATTS, B. H., 13, Queen Square, Bath.
 1882 WEAVER, CHAS., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
 1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., Milton-Clevedon Vicarage,
 Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
 1903 WEAVER, J. REGINALD H., 20, Lammas Park Road, Ealing.
 1900 WELBY, Lt.-Colonel A. C. E., M.P., F.S.A., 26, Sloane Court,
 Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.
 1857 WELCH, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF.
 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
 1896 WERE, FRANCIS, Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney, Bristol.
 1896 WEST, Rev. W. H., 25, Pulteney Street, Bath.
 1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 65, High Street, Taunton.
 1896 WHALE, Rev. T. W., Mount Nessing, Weston Park, Bath.
 1897 WHISTLER, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S., Stockland Vicarage, Bridg-
 water.
 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton.
 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
 1897 WHITTING, Mrs. E. M., Totterdown, Weston-super-Mare.
 1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., Manor House, Holcombe, Bath.

- 1895 WILKINSON, Rev. THOS., Hatley, Wellington Road, Taunton.
 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
 1893 WILLIAMS, THOS. WEBB, The Lodge, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
 1902 WILLIS, Miss DOROTHY S., 6, Marloes Road, Kensington, W.
 1896 WILLS, H. H. W., Barley Wood, Wrington.
 1885 WILLS, Sir W. H., Bart., Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O.,
 and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.
 1903 WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
 1874 WINTER, Major J. A., 35, Silverdale Road, Sydenham.
 1868 † WINTERBOTHAM, W. L., M.B., Castle St., Bridgwater.
 1860 WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Wellisford Manor, Wellington.
 1902 WOOD, C. E., Churchill Court, Churchill.
 1893 WOOD, F. A., Highfield, Chew Magna.
 1894 WOOD, Rev. W. BERDMORE, Bicknoller Vicarage, Taunton.
 1878 WOODFORDE, Rev. A. J., Locking Vicarage, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1899 WOODWARD, Miss J. L., The Knoll, Clevedon.
 1885 WOOLER, W. H., The Chalet, Weston-super-Mare.
 1903 WORTHINGTON, HENRY H., Bindon, Wellington.
 1885 † WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
 1902 WRENN, W. A., Mountlands, Taunton.
 1885 WRIGHT, W. H. K., Free Library, Plymouth.
 1894 WYATT, J. W., Eastcourt, Wells.
 1904 YOUNG, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.

TOTAL, 615 MEMBERS, excluding Honorary Members, and any 1904 members recorded in the list.

Members are requested to inform "The Secretaries, Taunton Castle," of any errors or omissions in the above list ; they are also requested to authorize their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton ; or to either of their branches ; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer; elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the Town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrears may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request, and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

* * *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorize the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1903.

